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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WHEN HILLS ARE GREEN.

When hills are green,
Sweet secrets lie in all the earth,
The stony knolls, even, soon give birth
To flowered violets, and vie
In sweet charms with all the sky;
In nature knows no clan or clime
When hills are green.

When hills are green,
With springtime sympathy we hear,
All far and near and faint and clear,
Sweet woodland music, set afloat
By many a joyous feathered throat—
The perfect phase of vocal rhyme,
When hills are green.

When hills are green,
The southern breezes, dancing, pass
With sun-tipped feet along the grass,
And kiss the clover blossoms out
To spread scents float all about
Wherever the wind may choose to blow,
When hills are green.

When hills are green,
Each rising curve is set with gems
That sparkle on their slender stems,
For snowy petals gold and blue,
In soft green cradles bud anew,
And bloom where'er the south winds go,
When hills are green.

When hills are green,
Our life is not as yesterday,
The world seems one long holiday.
We sing with everything that sings,
And feel the lark's ecstatic wings
Give impulse to our quickening feet,
When hills are green.

When hills are green,
The round white clouds like foot-hills rise
To distant mountains in the skies,
And fair life angels come and go
Along the lofty paths of snow,
And bear to earth spring treasures sweet,
When hills are green.

Mildred McNeal, in Youth's Companion.

An Army Wife's Sister.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

Army wives generally have unmarried sisters. These sisters always come out to visit them, and the rest goes by itself.

Mrs. Lorrilard had an unmarried sister. She was very attractive. She was far more attractive that Mrs. Lorrilard ever could have been. The girl's name was Spencer—May Spencer. She was 18 years old, if you took her word for it; and she was blonde and pink and white and plump. She came from some place in Ohio, and she visited the Lorrilards at Stanton—which is in New Mexico, 100 miles from the railroad, across Dead Man's valley there is always a Dead Man's valley and some steep hills and a lava bed a mile wide. If you have never seen a lava bed, you cannot appreciate that. You might try to imagine the ocean lashed into fury by a simoon, then fancy its great waves and billows and swells changed suddenly to dark gray-brown stone at the height of the storm, and you may form a vague idea of what the lava bed between Fort Stanton and the railroad is like.

It frightened Miss Spencer badly. The ambulance went slipping and sliding and coasting and thumping and bounding over the one passable part, in a way that only an ambulance conducted by a driver who has spent his life on Arizona and New Mexico roads could possibly stand. It put all the laws of centripetal force and equilibrium at naught. It and the four mules were laws unto themselves.

Miss Spencer was not accustomed to that sort of thing. She stood it as long as she could, and then she told Major Roche—in whose charge she was traveling—that she meant to get out and walk. She had bothered the major a good deal already, and he was getting tired, so he did not say anything, but simply told the driver to "slow up" and let Miss Spencer get out by herself.

She fell behind after a moment, and the ambulance went relentlessly on, creaking, flapping its canvas, clanking its chains, its brake screeching shrilly. And as it disappeared, sometimes lost to sight in a great hollow, sometimes toiling up a smooth face of lava, Miss Spencer felt herself abandoned, indeed, in a New Mexico desert, under that terrible midsummer sun. The heat was fiery, scorching, parching. The sky was like hot blueglass. She wondered why, when the lava was hot enough to burn her feet through the soles of her shoes, it did not melt or grow soft. She kept on walking because she was afraid to stop. Twice she slipped and fell and cut her hands. Under the porous, piled-up rock, rabbits and owls and quail were hidden; there were snakes, too, and lizards. At first she was frightened when they scurried by her, but soon, with her head ringing and her eyes dazed with congested blood and her mouth open and as dry as flour, she did not even notice them.

She reached the end of the huge rock river at last and found the ambulance waiting. The driver was asleep, and the major was drinking water. He offered her some, and when she had drunk it she held out her broad little foot.

"My shoes are all cut to pieces, and they were new and awfully heavy."

"You should have kept still," he answered.

Now Miss Spencer wanted sympathy, and when she didn't get it she took a dislike to the major; and because she disliked him she eventually made him sorry.

For the first fortnight of her visit she was not pretty. She was sunburned from her passage of the lava sea. Her face was red and swollen, then blotchy and lastly peely. After that she returned to the normal pink and white. She was the only girl at the post, and there was a bachelor, a brevet-bachelor, a young contract surgeon, and Major Roche's son. The bachelor officer was studious—the kind that have much faith and think that the great fathers in Washington will reward lieutenants who pass high exams. and have ideas on Indians. He had no time for young women. He paid his one call and retired. The brevet-bachelor is peculiar to the service. His wife is back East, visiting her family. He differs from the real article only in that he is ineligible. He was devoted to Miss Spencer, but he did not count. There was also the contract surgeon. Of course he was only a contract surgeon. Still, he was tall and blonde and had a beguiling drawl. He fell in love with Miss Spencer.

But the exciting part of the story hinges on Major Roche's son. He was 20, and he was no use on earth. He was just a boy and never would be anything more. He had failed in everything he had ever undertaken. He couldn't even dance, and he was afraid of a three-foot acequia when he rode. He depended on his papa for everything, and he thought he knew women through and through. Probably Providence sent Miss Spencer to show him that he didn't—but the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and I can't be sure.

Well, the contract surgeon fell in love with Miss Spencer, but, like Viola, he never told his love. Now, as the bachelor was hidden, Miss Spencer couldn't have fallen in love with him, and no one could have fallen in love with Teddy Roche, so she reciprocated the contract surgeon's passion.

His name was Randolph—Custis Randolph, to match his nice blue eyes and his charming drawl. His courtship was of the eternally-on-hand sort. The life of a garrison offers even greater advantages for this than that of a southern town. He was with Miss Spencer from guard-mounting until long after taps. But Miss Spencer pined to see more of him.

"Mr. Randolph, I believe you're lazy."

"Oh! now—Miss May—why? That isn't kind." He gazed at the flag on the flagstaff tenderly and dwelt musically on each word.

"Because."

"It is the privilege of a lady to give that reason." His eyes sought the tennis court in tender, blue abstractedness.

"Well, I know you are."

"Won't you have pity on me and tell me why?"

"Because you never are up until almost guard-mount."

"Oh, deah! yes I am. I go over to the hospital at sick-call, you know."

"Why don't I ever see you, then?"

"Perhaps you haven't risen yourself."

"I'm always up at reveille."

"No! Goodness; why on earth do you do that?"

"I believe you go over to the hospital the back way and aren't half awake and don't even have a collar on."

"Now, Miss May—how unkind."

"Isn't it true?"

"I always have my collar on." He told a future truth. After this he would wear a collar.

"I hate lazy people."

"Oh! Miss May—how unkind. You don't hate me, I hope." His eyes were on the pink ribbon that fluttered from her belt; he took hold of it and wound it around his finger, getting gradually nearer to her.

"I do, if you are lazy."

"How can I prove to you that I am not."

"That's easy enough."

"Do tell me how?"

"Just prove it."

"By rising early and letting you see me?"

"Well—yes."

"I shall do so tomorrow."

"But I always go for a ride before breakfast."

"May I not join you?"

"If you like. I don't care." Which is feminine for caring very much indeed.

So Dr. Randolph rode with Miss Spencer the next morning, and he breakfasted at the Lorrilard's, and he sat on the Lorrilard's porch to watch guard-mounting, and then he played tennis with Miss Spencer, and when it was too hot to do that any longer, they sat together on the porch again, shaded by the crowsfoot and morning-glory vines and read aloud by turns. They parted for luncheon, but immediately afterward they met again in the Lorrilard's sitting room to practice the mandolin and guitar. Randolph dined with the Lorrilards, and then he and Miss Spencer walked up and down the line until taps, and after taps they sat on the porch once more and talked in undertones.

Occasionally the Roche boy made a third, and though he was far from welcome, he never guessed it.

Now it may seem incredible, but it is true, that though this went on without a pause for ten solid months, Randolph still modestly doubted if he were loved and dared not voice his passion. Mrs. Lorrilard began to think that she had done quite all that the family could expect of her, and she grew hopeless and weary, moreover, of boarding free two hungry young people. She told Miss Spencer as gently as possible that she might go the next time the ambulance went over to Carthage, which was the railroad station. Miss Spencer told Randolph she was going—and wept. And Randolph consoled her from afar, and actually thought she was weeping at leaving her little nephew and niece and her sister. There are men like that.

The ambulance went a week later to carry Major Roche and Teddy Roche to the railroad. Teddy was offered a position at Tucson and was going to take it; the major had government business at Carthage. The Carthage road is a branch; it joins the main line of the A. T. and S. F. at a station called San Antonio. The major would chaperon the young woman to Carthage; thence she would go to the main line and East and Teddy to the main line and West. Only Teddy and May compromised. They both went to Socorro, which is on the main line, a very little northeast of San Antonio.

The contract doctor and Miss Spencer had a harrowing parting. The latter lost her temper over his procrastination and burst into tears. It nearly broke his heart and entirely silenced his tongue.

After she was gone, hopelessly gone, he determined to reveal the secret of his heart by letter. But he put off doing it. Instead, he swung in his hammock all day and thought of her blue eyes and pretty face and guileless smile and regretted his erstwhile constant companion. The ambulance would return, empty of its lovely load, in five days. He knew that. He would write when it returned.

So, on the afternoon of the fifth day, he sat, still swinging in the hammock and smoking a pipe, the ashes whereof besprinkled his coat, when the four mules and the ambulance rattled into the post. They stopped at the major's quarters in a cloud of dust, and two men and a woman alighted. There was no doubt about who the woman was. In his delight Randolph lost his head. He strode down the broad walk to the Roches'.

Miss Spencer was still standing by the ambulance, hunting—with the driver's help—for something under one of the seats. The major and Teddy had gone indoors.

"Why, Miss May!" said Randolph, and this time there was no drawl—how delightful! What brings you back?"

"Oh! my husband. Teddy and I got married in Socorro and joined the dear old major again in Carthage the same day."

"How delightful," Randolph repeated, weakly.

"Well, Teddy seems to think so, but the dear, sweet old major didn't. Anyway, you know, he was so horrid about my shoes on the bad-lands that day." She smiled demurely.

And that was all anyone ever knew about it.—The Argonaut.

A GOVERNMENT GOOD ROAD.

A New Jersey Town to Have an Avenue Paved at Slight Expense.

A lesson in road building is about to be given at New Brunswick, N. J., by the United States government, providing the municipality will consent to have College avenue paved at a nominal cost to the taxpayers.

Not many persons are aware that in connection with the department of agriculture there is a good roads division, the officers of which are empowered by Congress to give practical demonstrations of the art of the highway construction at experiment stations in various states. Professor E. B. Voorhees, director of the state experiment station, and Dr. Austin Scott of Rutgers college, proceeded to lay wires to have Uncle Sam's first demonstration in road building to take place there. Hence the application of New Brunswick was the first to be received at Washington.

Professor Voorhees was notified by the department of agriculture that his request would be granted, provided the city consented to supply labor and material. The government was to furnish stone crushers, carts, rollers and —most important of all—brains. The professor's first intention was to have the model road laid out at Rutgers college farm, for the benefit of the students, but there were no funds available for this project, so he picked on College avenue as the most appropriate site for the experiment. The board of aldermen are expected to act upon this proposition at their next meeting. As they have already appropriated $4000 to pave College avenue, and as they will get a better road for only one-third of the expense by availing themselves of the government's offer, they are not likely to raise any objections to the plan.—Washington Star.

The Old Sergeant of the Regular Army.

The characters reproduced from the recollection of army life for many years are typical and were once, and are today, found in every regiment in the army. Moreover, there is a character who is a study alone, sui generis—the old sergeant. Discipline and a stickler for discipline that he may maintain his own dignity, he never forgets the respect due his superior officers, though he may, as he often does, so thoroughly influence the captain or lieutenant as to all intents and purposes command him as much as if in control by special orders from the war department.

In no instance is this seductive respect so manifest as when a raw young lieutenant just out of West Point is given command of a scout with a veteran sergeant in charge of the detail. The lieutenant is made to believe he is in command, that he maps out the day's march and selects the camp, but it is at such suggestions as these:

"Did I understand," says the sergeant, very insinuatingly at reveille, "the lieutenant to say we would march to the Huerfano today? There is good water there, as the lieutenant knows, and good wood at hand."

"Yes," returns the lieutenant, "we will march to the Huerfano today. There is good water, camping ground and—and—grazing there."

"Yes, good grazing," rejoins the sergeant—and the march mapped out by the lieutenant is begun to the sound of the bugle.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Giving Away Brides for a Living.

"In addition to our business of letting our wedding-dresses on hire," said a member of a well-known firm of costumers in the west-central district of London, "we often perform other little services for the bride.

"You, of course, recognize the fact that in this great city there are scores of hard-working girls who are miles away from their relations, and who have always been too busy to cultivate many friends. Well, when these girls are about to marry young fellows who are similarly circumstanced, the question arises as to who shall give away the bride.

"I can answer that question for them at once, for I have connected with my business an ex-major in the army, a member of an ancient family, and a man, too, of unimpeachable character. He is poor, but he dresses well, has beautiful white hair, and looks the kindly father to perfection. I introduce him to the bride and bridegroom, and he, for a moderate fee, gives the former away.

"Sometimes he takes the whole arrangements of a breakfast and so on upon himself, and he is a fine speaker on occasion. He is always a welcome guest with these people afterward."—Answers.

Superior Self-Control.

A good story is told of a dog that one day discovered an organ-grinder's monkey seated upon a bank within his master's grounds, and at once made a rush for it. The monkey, which was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset in tranquillity so undisturbed that the dog halted within a few feet of it to reconnoiter. The animals took a long stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and was about to make a spring for the intruder, when the monkey raised his paw and saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off to the house, refusing to leave it until his polite but mysterious visitor had departed.—London Times.

Rebuffed.

"How do you stand on this irrepressible financial question, Chumpley?"

"Sorry, old man, but I can't spare you a cent today."—Detroit Free Press.

UNCLE SAM'S SAILORS.

PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE AND COMFORT OF A MAN-OF-WAR'S MAN.

Rating the Men at Enlistment—Wash Day on Board Ship—Jack's Holidays and Amusements—Various Duties of the Seamen—Caring for Their Health.

When the crew of a man-of-war is enlisted, each individual has his "rating," or definition of the capacity in which he is to serve. If he is a marine, his daily drill and work will be different from those of the others, but he will be subject to the same discipline, and enjoy the same privileges as the crew. Among the special ratings under which men are enlisted are those of ship's apothecary, carpenter, cook, barber, tailor, shoemaker, etc. The last three are permitted to charge moderate fees to the men for whom they perform work, although they also receive regular wages from the government. The class of men known as "petty officers," including the cadet engineers, the "captain of the top," the "captain of the after-guard" and the "captain of the forecastle" whose titles sufficiently indicate their duties, rank between the ordinary members of the crew and the regular officers. These petty officers are themselves divided into classes, those of the higher grade messing separately, and those of the lower with the crew. That there may be no question on any point as to his daily duties, each enlisted man has his "billet," assigning to him his rating, watch number, part of ship, mess, boat, and his station at quarters and at fire-quarters.

The first incident of importance in the daily routine is the call to "quarters" at 9.30 for the regular morning inspection and drill. At inspection each man's clothing comes under the officers' scrutiny, and his general appearance is scrutinized if necessary. Ample opportunities and facilities are given to the crew for the making, mending and washing of their clothes, so that a man who does not keep himself neat, has no excuse for it but his own laziness.

The washing, by-the-way, is a most impressive function which takes place every Monday morning. No one is excused from answering the boatswain's whistle which summons to this except the men in the engine-room, who naturally cannot drop their work to rush to the call. They must arrange, however, with obliging comrades, so that the cleansing of their garments may take place just the same. The manner of performing the washing would no doubt be regarded by ordinary housekeepers with distrust. The garments, with the exception of the flannels, are laid upon the deck and scrubbed with a "coya" brush, after which they are rinsed in the buckets or sluiced with water as they lie on the deck.

The drill which follows inspection may be with any or all of the various weapons of war. There is target practice with the cannon and with the small arms, and the sword exercise, at which the men are taught the seven different styles of cuts which may most effectively disable or kill.

When piped to mess, the men find their "table," i. e., the deck, all spread for them by that useful functionary, the cook, and, sitting down cross-legged about the cloth, they fall to with sea appetites. It is strongly recommended in the naval regulations that the men be not disturbed at this hour, and that visitors should not choose this time to pay calls to the ship. The rations for each mess are usually drawn by one man appointed to the task.

Saturday afternoons and Sundays are holiday times on board ship. To be sure, a certain amount of cleaning up is required on those days, the extent of which depends largely upon the captain's strictness in this regard, and his desire for a "spick-and-span" vessel.

Jack's chief amusements in his off hours, after he has finished up any necessary needlework which he may have on hand, are reading, writing letters home, playing cards or checkers, and, above all, smoking. The regulations governing his beloved pipe permit him to enjoy it on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, on holidays, from "all hands" to "turn to," during meal hours, and for limited periods in the night watches. No smoking by the crew is ever allowed below the gun deck, or, in single-decked ships, below the spar deck, and they must keep to their own part of the ship, in the neighborhood of the forecastle. Another period in which the men may smoke is from the time the hammocks are down, about 6 p. m., until "tattoo" at 9 p. m., but they must remain on the upper deck with their pipes at this hour.

The greatest care is taken of the health of the crew at sea, and they are not overworked or exposed unnecessarily to the heat of the sun, to wet weather, or to disease. When cruising off unhealthy localities, such as the west coast of tropical Africa, the isthmus of Panama, the West Indies and parts of South America, shore leave is frequently refused on account of the danger to health which it involves, and natives of those regions are employed for boat duty between the ship and the coast. In a similar way the mental wants of the men are looked after by publishing for their benefit all useful and proper information concerning the movements and destination of the vessel, the postal arrangements in different places, and any other matters of the sort likely to interest them. The "schoolmaster," who is usually the ship's writer also, instructs the young apprentice boys not only in their duties, but in the principles of reading and writing, if they chance to be deficient in those respects.—New York Tribune.

Silenced Him.

The master was asking questions—masters are apt to ask questions, and sometimes, too, the answers are apt. This question was as follows:

"Now, boys, how many months have twenty-eight days?"

"All of them, sir," replied a boy in front.—San Francisco Examiner.

The calamity on the Chodinka meadow at Moscow, on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar, is said to have cost the Russian government 3,500,000 rubles.

A GRAVEYARD OF HOPE.

President Hayes's Little Book—Secretary Foster's Successful "Kick."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster was talking to me one day about Rutherford B. Hayes. Foster represented Hayes's district in Congress when Hayes was president. They were political and personal friends of almost a lifetime standing. Said Foster to me:

"I got plenty of patronage under Hayes, to be sure, but for a long time I never landed the men of whom I was most particular and earnestly interested. I would go to the president and lay the claims of my man before him. He would usually acquiesce in everything that I said, because in most cases he knew the applicants as well as I did. Well, in every instance where some devoted friend was concerned, the president would say: 'Oh, well, Charlie, we will fix that in a day or so.' Then he would reach down in a drawer, pull out a small book and a short stub of a pencil and make a note of the man and his wants. I would then, for days to come, scan with much interest the list of appointments sent to the Senate, but none that had found a place in the president's notebook were to be seen among them. Still, I didn't complain much, for I knew that Hayes was doing the best he could. Time went on, and finally I called at the White House to insist that a certain friend of mine who was then in Washington be instantly appointed as a consular agent abroad. This gentleman had political claims on me and also on the president. I stated my case as briefly as possible to the president, who listened attentively. When I had finished the president said:

"'Why, certainly, Charlie. Yes, yes, to be sure, and then he dived for that book of his.

"Just as he was opening its leaves I grabbed his arm and said: 'Hold on there, general, I'll be switched if that man's name goes in that jackass book!' The president saw the humor of it and I got my constituent appointed then and there."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Men Working in Showers of Molten Steel.

Modern Machinery of Chicago, in describing the work done in a steel foundry, tells of remarkable instances of nerve displayed by the men. When the furnace is tapped there is a torrent of scoria that scatters over a wide area, descending in an umbrella-shaped mass of sparks that envelop the men at the ladle.

Through the pyrotechnic display of the rain of fire and luminous reflections you can see a workman shrug his shoulders or wriggle a little. This is the only sign he gives that a spark of molten steel has fallen inside his flannel shirt. The manager said that in the performance of their work the men would run into a deluge of flying sparks so thick you would think no one could go into it and come out alive; and that, too, in summer when they were stripped to the waist and had not even a shirt to protect them. In the shadow of the furnace and ladle it would often register 125 degrees, and the very life was cooked out of the air. Some of the men are singed and scarred more than veterans of many battles; heroes of the workshop, they stand under fire every day of their lives and expect no songs to be sung in their honor or monuments to be erected to their memories.

The manager related an incredible incident which he gave merely as a sample of the nerve these men have. One day the foreman of the casting department had started a ladle of steel on its journey among the moulds and was seen to shake his foot several times. He went on, however, and not until all the steel was safe in the beds of sand did he hobble to the wall, where he took a piece of steel as big as his thumb out of his shoe. It had burned into his great toe joint and the man was laid up for weeks.

A Big Old-Time Stock Farm.

John Cantacuzene figures conspicuously in the affairs of the Byzantine Empire in the first half of the fourteenth century. That empire was fast declining as the Turks were first getting solid foothold in Europe. Cantacuzene had experience in most leading matters of state and church, including those of the emperor and monk, and besides he carried on stock farming in no ordinary scale.

Gibbon gives us a view of this stock farm. "He does not," says that historian, "measure the size and number of his estates, but his granaries were heaped with an incredible store of wheat and barley; and the labor of a thousand yoke of oxen might cultivate, according to the practice of antiquity, about sixty-two thousand five hundred acres of arable land. His pastures were stocked with two thousand five hundred brood mares, two hundred camels, three hundred mules, five hundred asses, five thousand horned cattle, fifty thousand hogs and seventy thousand sheep."

Gibbon refers to this as "a precious record of rural opulence in the last period of the empire, and in a land, most probably in Thrace, so repeatedly wasted by foreign and domestic hostility." That was before Cantacuzene manipulated his way to the purple.

The Ring of the Czar.

The Czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious and to have great confidence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is embedded a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican and was presented to an ancestor of the Czar for diplomatic reasons. The value which the Czar sets upon the ring, with its embedded relic, is shown by the following fact: Some years ago the Czar was traveling from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately and a special messenger sent flying back in an express engine for it. Nor would the Czar allow the train to move until, eight hours afterward, the messenger returned with the ring.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why He Celebrated.

She—So Mr. Sapper has just celebrated his golden wedding.

He—Golden wedding? Why, he's only just got married.

She—Yes, but the girl has ten thousand dollars.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Theodore Roosevelt will investigate charges that have been made against various departments in the New York Navy Yard.

The President nominated Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth to be Major-General.

Senator Allen introduced a resolution requiring Broker Chapman, of New York, to appear before the bar and purge himself of contumacy as a preliminary to Executive clemency. Senator Hoar thought the resolution would let the case go out of the Senate's jurisdiction. He favored punishing Chapman and also probing the issue to the bottom.

General Wesley Merritt has issued an order refusing to appoint a court-martial to try charges against Lieutenants O'Brien and Bamford, preferred by Captain Romeyn. In dismissing the charges against O'Brien he says that the charges grew out of a feeling of personal spite, and that military tribunals could not be made vehicles of private revenge.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Cornelius Van Cott to be Postmaster of New York.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee inspected reports on Cuban affairs at the State Department, which are said to strengthen the cause of the insurgents.

President McKinley decided to accept no invitations to take part in Memorial Day exercises outside of Washington.

The House refused to concur in a Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $50,000 to improve Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands.

President McKinley appointed Albion W. Tourgee Consul at Bordeaux. Sidney B. Everett, of Massachusetts, was named to be United States Consul of the United States at Batavia, Java. Henry P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, was named to be Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman held a large reception in honor of the seventy-fourth birthday of the former. Six hundred invitations were sent out, and the guests included the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, with ladies and other friends.

President Gordon, of Leland Stanford University, has been appointed commissioner to investigate the condition of the Bering Sea seal herd the present season.

The report that secret negotiations of great importance are being carried on between Spain and the United States in regard to Cuba is denied at the State Department.

W. L. Scruggs, formerly United States Minister to Venezuela and now senior counsel of that republic, arrived with the approved boundary treaty with Great Britain. The ratifications will be exchanged in Washington.

United States Senators signed a petition asking the President to pardon E. R. Chapman, convicted of refusing to answer questions before the Senate sugar scandal committee.

Domestic.

Chang Yen Hoon, head of the Chinese Imperial Treasury and special Ambassador to the Queen's jubilee celebration, arrived in New York on his way to England.

Edward H. Dodge, aged fifty years, committed suicide at Worcester, Mass. He went to Dr. Rice's house, where he met Dr. Rice, and presented a pistol to the latter's head. The doctor induced him to lie down in an adjoining room. No sooner had the doctor turned his back than Dodge fired a bullet into his head.

Gerald Peters, a West Indian colored leper, stole a boat and escaped from North Brother Island, New York City.

A late break in a Louisiana levee will cause some of the richest sugar lands in that State to be submerged.

The Grand Jury in New York City indicted Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, for maintaining a public nuisance—the Fourteenth street barracks.

The new Flower telescope and observatory buildings of the University of Pennsylvania were dedicated at Philadelphia in the presence of about fifteen hundred persons.

C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, died in Newport, R. I. He was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1834, and when the war broke out entered the Confederate Army from Baltimore.

Ten-year-old Mamie Cummings, who was arrested at Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 17 for stealing a bicycle from Charles McKenzie, was sent to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester.

One of the worst failures known in San Francisco, Cal., for several years occurred when Williams, Brown & Co., who did a heavy trade in canned salmon, wheat and fruit with Australia, failed for $600,000. The firm was established five years ago by William Brown, son of Cashier Thomas Brown, of the Bank of California.

Rumford Falls, Me., will soon have the biggest paper machine in the world. It was made in Worcester, Mass., and will produce paper 150 inches wide, beating the world's record by two inches.

Professor Shaffer, of the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, fell out of a window and was killed.

Owen Bowie asked Charles Smith, a farm hand, for a chew of tobacco at Frederick, Md., and upon being refused shot Smith with an old army musket and made his escape. Smith died. Both are colored, and Bowie is known as a desperate character.

Frederick Jackson Cunningham, a young man of good family and high social position, is in prison at Atlanta, Ga., charged with highway robbery and with assault with intent to kill.

Fifteen students of Grove City College, one of the best known schools in Western Pennsylvania, have been expelled by the college faculty for riotous conduct.

C. H. Damsel, general bookkeeper at the National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is found to be short $25,000 in his accounts with the bank. He fled.

In anticipation of the duty of ten cents per pound provided for in the Senate amendment to the tariff bill the price of tea has been advanced in New York markets from three to five cents a pound.

The sealed verdict of the jury in the case of F. A. Rockafellow, the former banker, who was charged with embezzlement, was opened in court at Wilkesbarre, Penn. The defendant was found guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

Foreign.

William J. Calhoun, the special commissioner appointed by President McKinley to investigate the death of Ricardo Ruiz and other matters connected with the Cuban insurrection, arrived at Havana.

A series of earthquake shocks have been felt in the mountain districts of the State of Jalisco, Mexico. At San Gabriel some damage was done. The shocks were felt distinctly.

New gold mines have been discovered in the Province of Carabaya, Department of Puno, Peru. It is believed they will yield largely.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople asked the Porte to suspend hostilities in Greece pending the conclusion of a permanent peace. Turkey at first declined the request.

A dispatch from Naples announces that two large streams of lava have been flowing down Mount Vesuvius and have united with the deposits from the eruptions of 1895. The activity in the principal crater is normal.

A battle has been fought in Bechuanaland, South Africa, in which six whites have been killed and thirteen wounded.

At the City of Mexico gold is selling at a premium of 108.

A severe seismic disturbance took place in South Australia and Victoria. The shock was intermittent and continued for several minutes.

The anonymous subscription of $200,000 to the Charite Bazaar fund in Paris is now known to be the collective donation of members of the Rothschild family.

The Quebec provincial election in Canada resulted in a complete overthrow of the Conservative Party. The Liberals will probably have fifty-three members, against twenty.

The town of Windischmatrei, Austria, a well-known tourist resort, has been destroyed by fire. A woman was burned to death.

CANADA THREATENS US.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS TO PLEASE JOHN BULL.

Possibility of Retaliation Under Dingley Tariff—Canada's Policy a Harvest to Great Britain and Germany—She Won't Play in Our Yard Any More.

The new Canadian tariff proposes to discriminate against certain American products and manufactures and in favor of British goods. The Canadians have every right to do this, provided it does not interfere with any commercial treaty that may exist between the two countries. This point will, of course, be inquired into by Congress, but we hardly suppose that the Canadian Government is making its discriminating proposition as a mere bluff and without knowing the ground on which it stands.

Bluffs don't go much in this country, so we will, therefore, assume that Canada can enact whatever kind of tariff she pleases and discriminate against us to her heart's content. It will be well, however, for Canada to remember that two can play at the same game. In our tariff bill now before Congress we have made no effort to discriminate against Canada, but have treated her as fairly and squarely as all other countries, while desiring to afford protection to labor of our own.

Fortunately, it is not too late to amend the Dingley tariff. Our imports from Canada include coal, silver, fish, lumber, logs, shingles, sheep, hides, hay, eggs, horses, wool, barley, beans, peas and wood pulp. American mines, forests and farms would not be injured by our total exclusion of all these Canadian products from the markets of the United States. Should we happen to be in absolute need of any of them we could easily let down a bar of our protection fence and get them quickly enough. Canada only buys our goods because she needs them, and is at perfect liberty to purchase from England should she so prefer.

JOHN BULL PULLS THE STRING.

But Canada must not forget that the proposed discrimination in favor of British manufacturers is merely a proposition to pay them the amount of such discrimination. They could at once advance their prices to within a fraction of the full amount of that discrimination, which would, of course, react to our benefit in the trade by enabling us to sell at our old price and still pay the extra duty. Then there is a little matter concerning the Canadian railroads and bonded privileges in the transportation of their goods through our territory. It would be an excellent opportunity for us to abolish all these un-American sops that have been given, and for too long, to the British capitalists who own the Canadian railroads. This would result in better business for American railroads, which are sadly in need of greater opportunities for being relieved of receiverships.

Take it all in all, it might be a very good thing to have a little tariff war with Canada and England, for this is really an English idea with the wire-pulling manipulated by John Bull. The Canadians are old enough to know that their venerable ancestor, the mother country of which they are so proud, is not going to lose any of the financial benefits that may accrue through discrimination against our goods. If we do not continue to sell to Canada, then England or Germany will do so at a higher price. But will England or Germany buy the Canadian coal, or silver, or fish, or lumber, or logs, or shingles, or sheep, or hides, or hay, or eggs, or horses, or wool, or barley, or beans, or peas, or wood pulp that we have been buying? Certainly not; and Canada will have a larger surplus of these products on hand, with the result that the prices of such commodities will be cheaper to the Canadian farmers, mine and forest owners.

We fail yet to see where Canada will derive any great advantage from discriminating against the United States in trade matters. But let her try it on. We think that we shall be able to survive the blow, and we are willing to wager an American doughnut against a British bun that Canada will be the first to cry "enough." In the meantime it will be interesting to observe what the free trade papers have to say about this policy of discriminating duties, as proposed by Canada, in contradistinction to our proposed policy of discriminating duties in favor of American shipping. There can no longer be honest opposition to our idea for protecting our merchant marine, so let us put it into effect without delay.

Glance at the White House.

"Read Grover Cleveland's messages and letters and you will know the kind of tariff reform he favors. Look at the McKinley act, which President Harrison signed, and you will know the kind of protection he favors."—New York World, June 30, 1892.

The people have read and the people have looked; and the World can see the result by noting who is the occupant of the White House.

'Twas Whispered Long Ago.

"The people have pronounced against McKinleyism and in favor of tariff reform with an unmistakable voice."—New York Evening Post, November 10, 1892.

That voice is but a faint whisper, audible only to the few free traders who are trying to collect $25,000 to throttle American labor and to maintain the prosperity of British industries.

GROVER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Democratic Soreheads Reluctantly Compelled to Appeal to the Almighty.

[American Economist.]

Mr. Grover Cleveland had a great opportunity afforded him when the free trade claus gathered together in New York at the order of the "Tariff Reform" Club. He made the most of it, as far as his ability, or inability, would permit. Of course, he "wallowed in the mire," to use his own gentlemanly words, when he abused the policy and the friends of protection. It was a nice term, so neatly turned, too, and so refined, to apply to an American policy of which the President of the United States is the accepted leader and recognized exponent. But what better could be expected from a man like Cleveland, whose early education was so polished as shown by his early career? His oratory could reach no higher flight. It stopped where it belonged.

Apart from this, it is equally natural to find the old and politically extinct, free trade leader still adhering to the doctrines of Cobden. The recent appeal of the "Reform" Club for $25,000, wherewith to prevent American labor from making the goods that we consume, needed a strong push to bring in the shekels. It should surely have resulted in a check for $50 from each of the 500 free trade remnants who were present at the gathering, and we expect to hear that there is no longer need for the issuance of any more circulars. Surely Mr. Cleveland never expected the Republican party to throw away "its idol of protection," after having been so recently restored to power for the express purpose of re-enacting that policy in accordance with the ideas of the President, as expressed in his veranda speeches, and so soon after the great idol of free trade himself was overthrown!

Not a bit of it. Neither Mr. Cleveland, despite his "child-like and simple faith," nor any one of the 499 other free traders has ever expected or believed that the Republicans would fail to restore the policy of protection. The trouble with the "Reform" Club crowd is that they are nonentities. They have been turned down by the people. They have been turned out of the Democratic party. They constitute a little clique of soreheads whose position was most aptly described by Mr. Cleveland himself:

Here we stand—we cannot do otherwise—God help us.

They need His help. They are outcasts from all political alliances because of their unpatriotism, because of their unAmericanism, because of their betrayal of their party, and because of their "perfidy and dishonor" to their country.

Here we stand,
A little band,
Just five hundred strong.
In God we trust,
Because we must,
That He'll help us along.

I Own the Ocean.

I Don't.

Call a Halt.

The Republican party stands committed to the protection of American labor, and will not follow England's free trade policy which is protected at the mouth of the cannon. England has ever been a robber; she opens foreign markets by extending her commerce, and holds those markets by physical force. Might is right with her, and weaker peoples have often been required to yield territory to her because of her brute force. It is high time a halt were called. Let us have no more legislation in her interest, such as the Wilson-Gorman bill.—Hon. Wm. C. Arnold, M. C., of Pennsylvania.

What Labor Needs.

Labor is not worrying about averages and percentages. It is only a few cranky free trade editors that are fuzzling their brains over such stuff. What labor needs is the chance to work.

Trees Injured in a Curious Way.

Fruit Commissioner H. E. Dosch, of Oregon, has found that a severe cold snap that came upon the Willimette Valley last November, before the sap had returned to the roots of the trees, damaged great numbers of the trees in a curious way, freezing them on one side only. On that side now the bark is black and dead. Many trees were killed. In

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb. 22, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 6:40 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 10:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:20 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Ocracoke going and returning.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City at 3 p. m. daily, except Thursday and Sunday for Roanoke Island.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith.

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

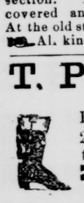
From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

☞Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,



BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 625 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ALSUP, CARR & Co.

For sale and guaranteed by all drug stores.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

A LITTLE TARIFF HISTORY.

A citizen of the investigating turn of mind has been making researches in tariff history. He finds that the Senate debated the Walker bill fifteen days, the Mills bill forty-one days, the McKinley bill forty-four days and the Wilson bill ninety-three days. There isn't a bit of comfort in this statistical showing, especially as the most confirmed optimist cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the revised Dingley bill abounds in texts and temptations for the Senatorial orators—reciprocity, non-retroactivity, Hawaii, and the American sheep, lumber, coal, beer, tea, sugar, etc., etc. The "Washington Post" predicts that the debate in the Senate will last into July; the "New York Evening Post" will not be surprised to find it still running in August.

Let us try to hope they are taking an unnecessarily and mistakenly gloomy view of the prospects. Time is money when the business of the country is waiting to adjust itself to a new tariff, and some extraordinarily sanguine persons (encouraged by Mr Dingley) actually considered it possible in March that this particular new tariff might be enacted; approved and in effect by May Day.

Most of them would now be willing and glad to "compromise" on the Fourth of July as an assured certainty. They remember that after the Senate gets through there will be another season of debate (probably short) in the House, and that the bill will then go into conference committee. The conference over the McKinley bill lasted nearly three weeks. The conference over the Wilson bill lasted six weeks.

POSTAL SAVING BANKS.

Postmaster General Gary's approval of Postal Savings Banks may finally open the way for the establishing of those institutions in this country. The United States and Switzerland are about the only important nations in the world in which Postal Savings Banks are not in existence. The system works admirably in almost every country where it has been tried, and its advantages are mutual in their benefits to the government and the people.

Mr. Wannamaker made an earnest effort to introduce the Postal Savings Bank when he was Postmaster General, and it would be particularly gratifying to see his endeavor carried to a successful conclusion under the direction of so worthy a successor as Mr. Gary.

POLITICAL IGNORANCE.

The people who go around asking when General Prosperity is expected to arrive, display a large amount of political ignorance. The country is yet inflicted with a tariff law that it required eighteen months of Democratic travail to get in force. In less than eighteen weeks after the Republican party has been in power a new law will be in force and manufacturers and business men will understand how to plan for the future. But, if it the new law gets into full operation within a year the country will be in luck. Meantime there is a noticeable change of trade conditions for the better.

Inventors invent many inventions and also invent many questions about them, as Patent Attorneys know. Messrs C. A. Snow & Co. have published a little book in which they endeavor to anticipate and answer about every question that an inventor ever invented. The book will be sent free to any address. Write to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Turkey owes the European countries $800,000,000, and if she can collect enough indemnity from Greece she may feel disposed to make a payment on her debt. Possibly it is the hope of such an arrangement that has induced the Powers to support the Turkish cause.

The tendency of the Democratic party all over the country is to break in two. The principles of the Gold and Silver factions are as opposite as the poles and there seems to be no disposition on the part of either of the factions to give up any part of its doctrines or to compromise the radical differences.

It has been noticed that the pronoun "I" was not used in President McKinley speech at the Grant ceremonies. The word was greatly overworked during the last four years without adding anything to the success of the administration.

Mr. Bryan is about to visit Mexico. It will be a financial picnic when he crosses the border and doubles his dollars, but he should save a few pecks for the awful shrinkage when he comes away.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH OF PLANTS AND TREES.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University is issuing a series of Teachers' leaflets for use in country schools, the purpose being to encourage children to take an intelligent interest in the growth of plants and trees. One of these leaflets recommends that the children try growing sweet peas and China asters this season, and in September hold a Fair in the schoolhouse to show what they have accomplished.

Special instructions as to the care and cultivation of these two flowers are given in the leaflet. Much is said from time to time about the lack of decoration about schoolhouses and many country homes, but improvement must come through the education of the children to better things, and this bit of enterprise on the part of Cornell Station is a step in the right direction.

Gov. Taylor, the fiddling states man of Tennessee, is said to be so weary of public life that he has about concluded to resign. The Governor finds lots of noise in politics, but no music worth mentioning.

If there is a man in this country who better than any other could afford to be perfectly dumb on National issues for four years to come, that man is Grover Cleveland, the greatest industry wrecker of the century.

Michigan has adopted the apple blossom as a State flower. If there was but one apple blossom the world would make a pilgrimage to witness its magnificent annual flowering.

One of the Kansas Courts is wrestling with the question whether the music of a Brass Band is a work of labor or of art. There are many cases in which it is plainly a work of torture.

Just at present the situation in Europe may be thus expressed: The Powers will mediate, and Greece will meditate.

The McKinley administration is a little over two months old, and even the Democrats admit that it is an exceedingly interesting infant.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, May 14, 1897.

President McKinley. Vice President Hobart and members of the Administration Cabinet have gone to Philadelphia to the dedication of the Washington monument. They will return Saturday night. It looks now as though the President will not be able to accept any of the numerous invitations which have been extended him to participate in Memorial Day exercises away from Washington, and that he would be with his comrades at Arlington cemetery.

Cuban matters are rapidly coming to a head. The administration has received information from Consul General Lee and other United States officials in Cuba which has been laid before the members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, and which it is belived may result in definite action on the part of this government. Whether this action will be recognition of Cuban belligerency, as provided for in the Senate resolution of Cuban independence, is matter that is expected to be speedily determined. It is very plain that the Spanish officials have been deceiving this government right along as to the condition of affairs in Cuba.

Senator Aldrich says he will call up the tariff bill in the Senate on the 18th inst., in accordance with the agreement made when the bill was reported to the Senate, but it is the opinion of many Senators that the bill will not be taken up until later, owing to objections that will be raised by Democrats on account of delay in furnishing them with a comparative statement of the estimated effect of the amendments. It is now practically certain that the bill will have to be changed to a considerable extent before it can be passed by the Senate, and it will then be further changed by the conference committee before the House will accept it. One of the schedules that it is known will be radically changed in the Senate is that dealing with sugar. It is almost certain that the clause declaring for the maintenance of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty which was in the House bill, but was struck out by the Senate committee, will be restored, as President McKinley has taken especial pains to impress upon the minds of Senators and Representatives that nothing should be done that would be likely to alienate the Hawaiians. It is certain that the President favors the annexation of Hawaii in some form, and probable that annexation will be an accomplished fact in the near future.

Probably the strongest endorsed man who has been given an appointment by President McKinley is Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the well known author and speaker who was this week nominated to be United States Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Senator Quay has offered two amendments, affecting the civil service law, to the Deficiency appropriation bill. One provides that deputy collectors of internal revenue, storekeepers, and gauger shall be excluded from the classified civil service; also examining surgeons. The other takes Indian agents out of the classified service and authorizes their appointment by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. The amendments were referred to the civil service committee, which is investigating the whole subject.

The Senate Committee on the Census has reported favorably a bill providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses, which authorize the Director of the Census, an official provided for by the bill, to appoint all employes except the Assistant Director. This is a direct blow at the civil service rules, which is explained as follows in the report accompanying the bill: "A majority of the committee are of the opinion that the employes in the Census office should be appointed according to the discretion of the Director of the Census, and not by the method provided by the civil service law and the existing rules made in pursuance thereof."

Representative Hartman, of Montana, while speaking against Mr. Cleveland's sweeping forestry reserve order, was asked by Representative Lacey if he assumed that President McKinley would repeat the mistakes of Mr. Cleveland. He instantly replyed: "I don't think there is any man on the face of the earth such a blunderhead that he could make the one thousandth part of the mistakes made by President Cleveland I didn't support President McKinley, but, that God, he is an American President, and the first one we have had in four years."

A new policy has been adopted in the handling of business in the Pension Bureau that means much to many applicants for pensions. Under this policy the applications for original pensions are to be given the preference over the applications for increase made by those who are already drawing pensions.

A True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

Leading Provisions of the New School Law.

The General Assembly of 1897 made a number of changes in our public school system.

1. All the powers and duties which the county commissioners now have over the public schools are hereafter to be exercised by a county board of education of three members elected by the board of county commissioners and clerk of the county and register of deeds. This board of education holds office for a term of three years and is to be elected on the first Monday in June, 1896. The board will begin their duties the first Monday in July, 1897, and four annual meetings of the board must be held and more be held if necessary.

1. On the first Monday in July, 1897, the board of education, the clerk of the court and the register of deeds will elect a county supervisor (or superintendent) of schools to serve two years. This supervisor must be a practical teacher at the time of his election or have had one year's experience in teaching.

3. The county board of education will elect five school committeemen for each township at the July meeting. These committeemen are to have power to lay off the townships into school districts, employ all teachers in the townships and apportion the school funds of the townships. The township committees have all the powers of the present local committees in addition to the foregoing powers.

4. The third grade certificates is abolished, as well as the office of county examiner. The present county examiners duties will be performed by the county supervisor. In addition to these duties which the county examiner now performs, the new law makes the county supervisor the clerk of the board of education with power to suspend teachers, the local committee concurring; also the duties of visiting schools, holding institutes, etc. The salary of the supervisor is fixed at not less than $2 and not more than $3 per day for the number of days actually employed.

5. There is a provision also for a State Board of School Examiners who can grant life certificates to teachers under certain restrictions, good anywhere in the State. All applicants for such certificates must pay $5 when they make application, for examination. This fee goes into the county school fund.

6. The most important change, in some respects, is what is called the "Local School Law," part of the present school law. Section 2 reads thus: "On Tuesday after the second Monday in August, within the year 1897, the Board of County Commissioners of of every county shall cause an election to be held in every school district (township) in their respective counties upon the question of levying a special district (township) tax for the public schools of said district (township) and notice of this election shall be given by the County Commissioners at their regular June meeting, and such notice shall be published in the county papers and posted on the school houses of said districts" (township.)

This election must be held. As much as 30 cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property may be levied under this law, and no less than 10 cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property can be levied. The poll tax ranges from 30 cents to 90 cents.

FREE PILLS.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in their action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Alex. Wadsworth.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Proceedings of Dare County Commissioners.

Board of County Commissioners met May 3d, 1897. Present: W. R. Jennett and J. B. Holmes. Chairman A. W. Price being absent, W. R. Jennett was elected chairman.

The bond of Pharaoh Scarborough for county surveyor was presented, examined, approved and ordered to be registered.

Ordered that a rebate of $1.22 be granted to C. F. Flowers in his taxes of 1894, and that the clerk notify exsheriff R. W. Smith of the same.

Ordered that J. M. Wise poll tax be erased from the tax book of 1896, on account of his age, and the clerk notify sheriff Cudworth of the same.

Ordered that F. J. Cooper, of Stumpy Point, be exempt from all public road work until further orders, on account of his physical inability to perform manual labor.

On motion of J. B. Holmes the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

The Board met promptly at 2 p. m. Present: W. R. Jennett and J. B. Holmes.

Ordered that A. B. Midgett be exempt from poll tax until further orders, on account of his physical inability to perform manual labor, and that he show his certificate of examination to the list taker.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Board met Tuesday morning May 4th, pursuant to adjournment. Present: A. W. Price, chairman, W. R. Jennett and J. B. Holmes.

Ordered that the land of Charles W. Smith in East Lake township, sold for taxes and cost at the court house door on the 4th day of May, 1896, and knocked off to the county, be sold to W. T. Twiford for said taxes and cost, the same having not been redeemed, and that A. W. Jones, clerk, prepare him a deed.

Ordered that land of B. F. Cowell, in East Lake township sold for the nonpayment of taxes and cost, by ex-sheriff R. W. Smith, at the court house door in Manteo on the 4th day of May, 1896, and bid off by the county, be sold to W. T. Twiford for said taxes and cost, the same having not been redeemed, and that the clerk prepare him a deed for the same.

Ordered that E. F. Aydlett be paid $50 from the mandamus fund for legal services before the Supreme Court in the Nicholson vs. Dare matter.

Ordered that C. R. Johnson's tax of $9 and charged to the Buffalo Company, be erased for the tax book, as the said Buffalo Company have been paying taxes on same property.

Ordered that the bond of R. W. Midgett, Wreck Commissioner, be accepted, approved and registered.

Ordered that Avery Tillett be appointed list taker for Croatan township, in lieu of the declination of S. B. Tillett

Ordered that the order made at the March meeting of the Commissioners, exempting Richard Whedbee, E. H. Williams, M. L. Gray and Tilman J. Gray from poll of 1896 be revoked and that the clerk notify the parties and the sheriff of the same.

Ordered that $50 be paid to Joseph M. Crank, representing the Croatan petitioners to aid them in building a bridge over the creek that seperates Big Croatan from Little Croatan in order that they pass to church and school.

Ordered that Dr. W. B. Fearing, Health Officer, and H. B. Baum each be paid $5 in the Capt. Joe. Wescott dead horse nuisance matter and that the same be charged to Capt. Wescott.

Ordered that L. D. Hassell, Treasurer, be paid $9 for furnishing wood for and cleaning jail.

Ordered that Dr W. H. Peterson be paid $1 for suspension bandage for prisoner John B. Hooper.

Ordered that the Howard school district be united with the Manteo district by petition and request of the two said schools

Ordered that the Treasurer pay S. P. Willis, Chairman of the School Committee, District No. 1. Hatteras, the amount of money due said district for the purpose of building a school house.

Ordered that E. H. Williams be appointed a School Committeeman in lieu of I. J. Williams, resigned.

The following orders were allowed: W. R Jennett, two days Commissioner and 60 miles, $10; J. B. Holmes, two days Commissioner and 25 miles, $6.50; A. W. Price, one day Commissioner and 50 miles, $7; A. W. Jones, clerical services and expenses, $27.72; T. R. Davenport, alms house, $3

No further business the Board adjourned to meet first Monday in June.

A. W. JONES, Clerk.

☞Tax sales will appear next week.

La Grippe

If you have had the Grippe, you know its aches and pains, the fever, the chills, the cough, the depression—you know them all. The Grippe exhausts the nervous system quickly, lowers the vitality. Two things should be done at once:—the body must be strengthened, and force must be given to the nervous system. Cod-liver Oil will do the first; Hypophosphites the second. These are permanently and pleasantly combined in Scott's Emulsion.

It lifts the despondency and heals the inflamed membranes of the throat and lungs.

But you need not have LA GRIPPE.

You can put your system in a condition unfavorable to it. You can have rich, red blood; resistive strength; steady brain and nerves. Scott's Emulsion prevents as well as cures.

And whether you send or go for Scott's Emulsion, be sure you get the genuine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Is This Result Desirable?

Should this country alone attempt free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would thereby give notice that we are ready to exchange for all comers a quantity of gold which is valued at $1 in every civilized country for a quantity of silver which represents in the markets of the world about 50 cents.

In a very short time all gold would disappear. It would be hoarded to await a premium or shipped to countries where it is more appreciated. Only silver would remain our circulating medium. We would be on a silver basis. Our standard would be a dollar worth little more than 50 cents in every country but our own.

All values would quickly adjust themselves to this depreciated dollar and would fluctuate with its changing value in international exchange.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

TENNESSEE'S BIG SHOW

The Centennial Exposition Now Open to the Public.

A LONG LIST OF ATTRACTIONS

The Sights and What It Costs to See Them—A Description of the Grounds and Buildings—The Art Exhibit the Finest Ever Brought to the South—Displays of the Different States—Address of President J. W. Thomas.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—On June 1, 1895, these grounds and the buildings erected thereon were dedicated to the honor and glory of Tennessee, in commemoration of an event which transpired on June 1, 1796, and as tribute to the men and women who endured the hardships and braved the dangers of frontier life in the wilderness west of the Alleghanies, that they might found this great commonwealth.

"They loved the banner of our country, with its little cluster of 15 stars; and the lapse of 100 years has not impaired the honor, integrity or patriotism of the people of Tennessee; for we love the same banner, with its glorious constellation of 45 stars, representing 45 sovereign states, which together constitute the greatest nation in the world.

"The objects of this Centennial exposition are to commemorate the past, present the advantages of the present and inspire hope for the future—the past, the present, the future of Tennessee—objects so laudible that the enterprise has received the approval of the government of the United States, congress having appropriated $130,000 that the general government might be properly represented by a grand object lesson, showing the progress of the nation during the past 129 years. It has also been approved by the authorities of the state of Tennessee, the legislature having appropriated $50,000 in order that the history, the products and the resources of the state might be properly presented. The county of Davidson and city of Nashville, realizing the honor and advantage of having this grand centennial jubilee within their borders, have donated $150,000; and other cities, counties and states, corporations, firms and 10,000 individuals have augmented these appropriations and donations until a grand total of $1,000,000 has been expended in preparing for this exposition.

"Men in all ages have celebrated great events by holidays, triumphal processions, grand festivals and towering monuments, and as Tennessee was the first state admitted into the Union formed from territory ceded to the general government, it is appropriate that we celebrate our centennial anniversary by having a great exposition, showing the world that we have kept pace with our sister states and other nations in the progress of the age—in all the triumphs and glories of civilization.

"While this celebration is prompted by reverence for the past, it is also prompted by a desire to so advertise and proclaim our advantages that thousands from other states and other nations will come to see what we have accomplished and realize the marvelous wealth of our undeveloped resources.

"The past century has not been one of continuous peace and prosperity, but there have been periods of differences and dangers that tried men's souls, yet there has been more of prosperity than of adversity, the improvements of the century have been wonderful, and as we stand upon the vantage ground of the present and look back to the pioneer days of Tennessee, we are proud of the record and achievements of the past, and rejoice in the advantages of the present, and it is hoped that the youth of the land will so study these advantages as illustrated in the grand object lesson of this exposition, that they will be inspired to undertake still greater achievements and strive to reach perfection's heights, which are resplendent with the glories reflected from the eternal hills wherein dwells the Author of all wisdom and all power, Who rules over the destinies of men and nations, and Whose blessing we invoke upon our exposition, our state, our country and upon the nations of the earth. From pole to pole, from zone to zone, over trackless ocean, from land to land, may the angelic anthem reverberate:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Tennessee's Birthday.

The inspiration of Tennessee's great exposition, now formally opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies, is embodied in the speech of President Thomas above quoted. It has been the custom of kings and emperors to commemorate their achievements by massive piles of granite or polished marble shaft; Byron says "old Cheops built a pyramid to keep his memory whole and mummy hid." It is fitting that a great commonwealth should celebrate its first birthday by an exhibit of its material resources so displayed as to reveal the culture that is reached only in the highest civilization.

The Tennessee Centennial exposition has been fortunate in its selection of the designs and names of many of its buildings. It was a subject of unfavorable comment that Atlanta copied Chicago so closely in the names of her buildings. Nashville has been more original. Reproductions of the Parthenon, the Erechtheon, the Tower of Babel, the Rialto, and Cheops pyramid give a hint of the classic taste that has prevailed in providing buildings for an exposition of material things.

Now that the gates have been thrown open to the world, and the great enterprise auspiciously launched, people are beginning to ask themselves two leading questions: (1) What is there to see? (2) What does it cost? To which the faithful chronicler must make answer: Almost everything; almost anything. You can see all you have eyes and time to see; it will cost you anything you please.

Mr. Charles E. Harman of Atlanta, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, witnessed the opening ceremonies.

Mr. Harman was a director in the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, and therefore viewed the Tennessee Centennial buildings and grounds, in comparison with the buildings and grounds of the exposition at Atlanta. He admits the grounds and buildings are finer than the grounds and buildings at Atlanta, but claims the general picturesqe effect of the Atlanta grounds was greater than the effect at Nashville.

The buildings are all covered with white staff and are architecturally beautiful.

He says the Parthenon is the most beautiful building he has ever seen in the United States, with the exception of the new Library building at Washington, D. C.

Grounds and Buildings.

Before beginning a tour of the buildings a glance at the whole cannot but be interesting.

The grounds selected consist of 200 acres lying in the western portion of the city and were formerly known as West Side park. They can be reached by three lines of electric and one of steam cars. By such means the trip to the fair can be made from the hotels and business portions of the city in 8 minutes, or the distance may be covered on foot, through the residential part of the city in 20 minutes.

The grounds have been so improved as to make them most attractive and suitable for exposition purposes. The artificial lakes, arbors and pavilions, together with the grouping of the buildings, present an aspect that is wonderfully pleasing. When the millions of plants and flowers shall lend their beauty and fragrance to the scene it will be truly enchanting.

The main buildings of the exposition are 15 in number, and the exhibits have been divided into 15 specific classes.

The buildings are covered with staff, and the White City of Chicago, that has lingered so long in the memory with the gorgeousness of a dream, will have a rival in another White City that has risen on the banks of the Cumberland to charm for a brief season the vision of hundreds of thousands.

Exhibit of Fine Arts.

The largest and most elaborate building is the Parthenon. It is the centerpiece of the exposition and is an exact reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens. The naves are in the shape of the great Greek crosses, forming a square gallery at either end and two apartments, or alcoves, in the center. At these ends broad doors open out upon the double columned porticoes. There are no windows in the building. The light furnished comes from the roof, which is, in fact, one long window, or skylight, of itself.

This building is the only one not constructed with staff. It is built of brick and is entirely fireproof, as it is the repository of priceless treasures. Directly in front of this building stands the colossal figure of Pallas Athene, by Miss Ænid Yandell, a daughter of the late Dr. L. P. Yandell of Louisville, who was a Tennesseean. The figure is an exact reproduction of the one that crowned the hill of Athens. This copy is 25 feet high, although the original was 70 feet. Standing, as it does, in front of the main entrance to the Parthenon, it occupies, without a doubt, the finest position in the park. The statue was made in Paris and recently shipped, as Miss Yandell has been pursuing her studies abroad for the past two years.

The Parthenon is appropriately devoted exclusively to the fine arts. People who love pictures (and who does not?) will be pleased to know that the art exhibit is one of the finest ever seen in the south, the majority of the canvasses being well worthy of a place under the classic dome that shelters them. Many of the old masters are represented, as well as the modern painters of this country and abroad, who have distinguished themselves. Here may be seen pictures by Raphael, Corregio, Titian, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Murillo; and of later date Huguet, Mussonier, Troyon, Corot and others.

Whether the art exhibit has been prepared with a special view to attracting the teachers of the south, whose vacations will occur during the exposition, I do not know: this much is certain, that thousands of them have already turned their eyes towards the Parthenon, and that the resorts they usually honor with their presence will miss them this summer.

The Commerce Building.

The Commerce building (happily named) is one of the largest on the grounds. This was called Manufacturers and Liberal Arts at Chicago and Atlanta, and it will contain the same character of exhibits. It is situated on the western side of the park. The building measures 591 by 256 feet, and a great dome rises in the middle to a height of 175 feet. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on either side 141 by 160 feet, overlooking the nave, and is reached by four broad stairways, one at each end of the four corners. The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Greco-Roman.

In this building may be found the finished products of the leading manufacturers of the world. Utility is stamped on every article, but so artistic is the arrangement that one wonders if manufacturers have all turned artists, and if they have wrought for pleasure only and not profit.

The Auditorium.

Just south of the Parthenon and within easy reach of the main entrance is the Auditorium, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the grounds. The intention is to use it for the meetings of large bodies. Many conventions which are to be held by various societies have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to attend the exposition, and their sessions will be held in the Auditorium. It is also proposed to hold parliaments similar to those held in Chicago during the World's Fair. The capacity of the building is about 7,000 people. The design is colonial in form and Ionic in treatment. Four porticoes, facing the different points of the compass, give the floor a shape resembling a short cross, except for the circular colonnades connecting at each corner, forming a desirable promenade and restful place for weary sightseers, while the roof furnishes a beautiful balcony, which not only adds to the charm of the design, but in addition affords a vantage point for viewing outdoor displays and pageants. The interior dimensions are 290 by 110 feet. The tower is 140 feet high.

The Machinery Building.

The Machinery building, which is 526 by 124 feet, is a happy combination of solidity and force. It is a structure of the Roman-Doric order. It is the first building that greets the visitor as he enters the grounds. It is situated on a terrace, and in order that it may be pleasant and cool on warm days the boilers and great engines are situated in a power house separate from the main building. The roof is high and the interior is commodious. Shade trees grow on three sides, and the power house is almost hidden from view in the foliage. The arrangement of the floor leads to three main entrances, marked by imposing porticoes, with six columns each, crowned by gables sculptured in high relief in appropriate designs. It is 68 feet to the top of the roof. The north end of the structure borders on the lake.

Transportation Building.

Between the Commerce and Agricultural buildings, west of the Parthenon, is the Transportation building. On one side of it lies Lake Watauga, and on the other is a long, shady avenue. The dimensions of this building are 400 by 120 feet. Railroad tracks have been laid through it, with entrances from the north for engines and trains. The remainder of the floor space is divided into blocks of different sizes for the reception of smaller vehicles and other displays. Simplicity is the feature of the design selected for the Transportation building. A most pleasing effect has been obtained without the use of a single column, merely in the grouping of the masses and proper proportioning. All structural ornamentation is in the most refined classical style, brought into strong relief by the wall service, to which it lends beauty in charm in return.

The Agricultural Building.

One of the finest buildings on the grounds is the Agricultural building, on a sloping elevation north of Lake Watauga. The principal dome rises 100 feet at the center, and with six smaller domes, appropriately placed, the proportions appear especially pleasing. The style of architecture is renaissance, and the dimensions are 525 by 175 feet. The principal doors, front and rear, are under arch effects, while the end and entrances pass through porticoes. Glass is used in the domes, and thus the light on the exhibits will be strong and thoroughly diffused. The staff on the exterior lends a charm and brilliancy to the design that would not otherwise have been secured, and the ornamentation and statuary, especially over the south door, are handsome.

The state of Tennessee will place its exhibit under the magnificent dome, a spacious place. By the way, the visitors must look up here, for the dome is strikingly decorated. The effects, wrought with grains, are wonderful. Messrs. Allison, the chief, and J. Taylor Stratton, the assistant chief, have a department to make them feel proud. Tennessee is one of the great agricultural states of the south and it is only proper that the farms should take a leading place in this exposition. There will be fine displays of fruits, grains, cotton, tobacco and grasses under the dome. Liberal prizes are offered by the department. The people of Davidson, the capitol county, to whom so much is due for the great success of the exposition, will have their headquarters and make their exhibits in this building. The state commission, headed by Governor Robert L. Taylor, have recognized the superior importance of the agricultural interests and have provided handsome headquarters in this building and will extend the oldtime southern hospitality to all visitors. The chief of this department is Colonel T. F. P. Allison, who has so ably served the state for the last four years as commissioner of agriculture.

Sister states will have representation in this building. The Seaboard Air Line is making an elaborate display of cotton, grains, grasses, tobacco and fruits from the states through which it passes. One of the novelties here to many visitors will be the outfit of a turpentine farm, still and all.

The Negro Building.

Another building that deserves more than passing mention is the Negro building, which is situated on the east side of Lake Watauga. It is a massive and imposing structure, constructed with a view of accommodating the vast variety of exhibits which the negro race will contribute. Its contents, showing specimens of work done by the negro in all the walks of life, will tell a great story of moral and mental progress in the last 50 years. The negroes of the south have the greatest opportunity ever offered them to exhibit the history of the past and the hopes and possibilities of the future.

The Children's Building.

The Children's building occupies an interval between the Administration and the Woman's buildings. The children of Tennessee by their own efforts raised the money to pay for the construction of their building. The design is handsome, and the interior arrangement is especially adapted to the uses for which it is designed. Only such exhibits as will amuse and instruct the young will be admitted. The school system of Tennessee will be fully represented, excelling any former exhibit of this character and showing the standing of the schools of the state. The practical, everyday work in the schools will be demonstrated by exhibition or specimens of work by pupils on wall space and on tables representing all branches taught.

The interest taken in this department by school superintendents and teachers throughout the state indicates that, aside from the various amusement features, the Children's building will be one of the most popular and instructive attractions of the exposition. The largest room will be devoted to exercises for children. Toys and unique articles from all nations will form another interesting exhibit, and, in fact, everything calculated to amuse, please and instruct children and to encourage and stimulate study and advancement will be found in its proper place. In the rear of the building will be a beautiful grassy and well shaded plot, in which deer and other pet animals will have a share in the amusement of their little friends, and in front there will be a tall tower, with silver chimes in the belfry, bought also with money raised by the children.

Shelby County's Building.

One of the most remarkable and unique of the centennial buildings is that erected by Shelby county and the city of Memphis, being a reproduction and adaptation of the pyramid of Cheops, erected 3,000 years before the Christian era, and antedating the Parthenon some 2,500 years. It is about one-sixth of the original size, being 113 feet on its base line, 130 feet on its angle and 100 feet on its perpendicular line. The interior is a vast hall, 85 feet square and 50 feet high, with galleries all around 15 feet in width. This is the first time since the building of the pyramids by the Egyptians that an attempt by any architect has been made to reproduce them, and it will therefore necessarily attract attention. In this artistic structure Shelby county, of which Memphis is the county seat, will display her cotton and farm products and her manufactures. Memphis on the Mississippi will thus revive the ancient city from which it derives its name.

The History Building.

The History building is an adaptation of the Erechtheon, the venerable temple of Athens that stood near the Parthenon on the Acropolis. It contains relics and articles sacredly preserved by the Tennessee Historical society, the Colonial Dames, the Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic. The building contains about 4,200 square feet, divided into five compartments, one of each of which is set apart for history and antiquities, the Confederate Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution combined and one for miscellaneous contributions.

The Electricity Building.

While many of the buildings suggest in architecture the art of ancient Greece, the Electricity building is modeled after the tower of Babel, a clever idea certainly. This will prove one of the imposing features of

Improve your Time

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YOUR WATCH REPAIRED BY HATHAWAY BROS.

Reliable Jewelers.

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Iron Works

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MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Paleston John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal (Opera House): Preaching 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. J. Gordin pastor.

CHURCHES—Methodist, T. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; O. W. Brother, s. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; R. H. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; C. W Belanga, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Sec'y; M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Talula Encampment No. 8; W. H. Ballard, C. P.; C. M. Burgess, H. P.; Maurice Wescott, S. W.; W. A. Jones, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Balanga, Prophet; James Spence, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper, A. L. Jones.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 19, 1897.

☞ Cotton is coming up nicely

☞ The corn and potatoes are growing.

☞ Farmers generally are feeling greatly encouraged.

☞ The Commissioners of Dare County have designated the CAROLINIAN as their official organ.

☞ The young man in the District who scorned "taking advice" now realizes that it would have been wisdom to have done so.

☞ Those of our Truckers who were ready to ship peas early realized fair prices, but those whose shipments were later have not done so well.

☞ It would be a good thing if one census could be completed and all its returns published before it is time to begin taking another.

☞ To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN will say that "civil service reform" is undergoing a close examination, and the sham kind will be dropped out.

☞ Those who hope to advance and elevate themselves by slandering others will, sooner or later, find themselves landed in complete obscurity.

☞ The CAROLINIAN'S advice to young married people is to try to avoid the too common mistake of making an unwise effort to "begin where the parents ended."

☞ We have further and still very encouraging reports from the Dismal Swamp Canal. The work is progressing rapidly. When completed it will be a "big thing" for Elizabeth City and all this section.

☞ We see the name of Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Elizabeth City, prominently mentioned for the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of the South.

☞ The Norfolk and Southern Rail road Company will issue round trip tickets from Elizabeth City to Morehead City to parties attending the Teachers' Assembly for $4.45. The Assembly convenes on June 15th and will continue to the 25th.

☞ Elizabeth City continues on the up-grade. The movement is steadily onward. Business is improving. More new buildings are going up. Our carpenters and bricklayers are all employed. As we have already said, now is the time for men with capital to invest in real estate and embark in industrial enterprises here.

☞ We quote the following from a letter just received from one of our older patrons:

Enclosed find $1 for another twelve month's subscription to the CAROLINIAN. This my 27th renewal. I have taken it regularly, never having missed an issue. Long may the CAROLINIAN live, and long may you continue to edit it.

☞ Samuel Waters & Sons have moved their Bottling Works from the Fair building into a new and much better one just built for their large business. It is planned for utility and convenience, and is so arranged in every particular as to insure absolute cleanliness, a matter of supreme importance in the preparation and putting up of the various beverages they handle.

☞ At the meeting of the Board of Town Commissioners on Monday, M. B. Culpepper, J. Heywood Sawyer and W. J. Griffin were appointed a Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the officers, etc., for the past fiscal year. They were directed to report on the 3d of of June as that will be the last meeting of the present Board. The newly elected Board will meet and organize on Monday, June 6th.

☞ Don't kill the birds. A gentleman shot a magpie to save his cherries. In his craw he found a few cherry stones, the rest crammed with large blue-bottle flies, who deposite their eggs in meat. Black birds do some harm in the cornfield while there on their errand for grub worms, catterpillars and army worms, that would, unless thus interrupted, destroy more corn than the birds. So with thrushes, woodpeckers etc.

☞ There are two kinds of compliments—the honest and the false. Compliments paid with a self-seeking motive are little better than insults; they degenerate into flattery and nauseate any healthy palate. It is true that they are so self-evident that very little thought is given to them beyond the feeling of surprise that they are expected to be taken quite seriously. But because we hate the spurious, there is no reason why we should shun the true. To avoid being called flatterers, we need not always fail to utter a pleasing truth. A little kind praise, a little recognition of what is good, are gifts worth the giving, and they are gifts that we should never hesitate to bestow upon any one who will be encouraged and brightened by such recognition.

☞ See notice of Marshal's sale.

☞ The schooner Pecora, 74 tons, sunk on the 15th inst below the mouth of Scuppernong river.

☞ That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is selling for 79c is a corker.

☞ The man with the largest mouth is not always the one who talks the loudest.

☞ You will want our Clothing if you see the quality and how little they cost. Genuine bargains at Fowler & Co.'s.

☞ It is said that by laying eggs in warm weather in cold water they will froth better when broken.

☞ You need Clothing every day; need money just as often. Our Clothing Prices help you to save your money. Catch the idea? Fowler & Co.

☞ A sack of the best salt standing where there is smell of fish or other objectionable odor will absorb the flavor.

☞ A special lot of Straw Matting at reduced price. Fowler & Co.

☞ Mr. M. D. L. Newberry, a prominent citizen of Tyrrell, died on the 7th inst, aged 61 years.

☞ You will do well to buy a Carpet of Fowler & Co, at their present prices for they will be higher.

☞ A successful business man once said: "Advertising is like breathing. You can't do enough of it in a day to last a month."

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co, Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

☞ Some otherwise good farmers have an immense amount of rubbish about their yards and buildings. This is fruitful of weeds and rats.

☞ Narrow minded people who have not a thought beyond the little sphere of their own vision recall the Hindoo saying, "The snail sees nothing but its own shell and thinks it the grandest in the universe."

☞ Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes

☞ Once there was a man who had put on his wife's tombstone, "The light of my life has gone out," and it was not six months before, in his gloom, he struck another match. Don't wait to have the obituaries framed; frame kind words now while the loved ones live.

☞ A leading health authority says that rest is not idling, but "a change of scenes and activities." The true way to rest is to occupy the mind something congenial and unhackneyed in work and recreation. To sit down and do nothing leads to brooding, which is more exhausting than work.

☞ The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞ How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞ The ancients used to term "music" in the same way as the term "art" is now used. To them it was quite a comprehensive term, and included all that we at this time include in the term art. According to mythology, music had its origin with the god, Hermes. He took a tortoise, and, after disemboweling it, made a lyre out of its back. He made seven strings from sheep gut, and played upon them with a piece of bone.

☞ The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞ A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:52 and will set to-night at 7:01.—Winter is over and the ice man's cold snap has begun.—Mrs. W. W. Leary, of Roper, is here on a visit to her son, Mr. W. J. Woodley, on Fearing street.—A soft answer turneth away wrath, but a soft tire filleth a bicylest with evil throughts.—One half of the world doesn't know how badly the other half is in debt.—Mrs. John H. Banks has been spending a few days visiting friends in Norfolk.—Mrs. Harry West, of Cornland, Va., is visiting her mother, Mrs Judge Brooks, on South Road street.—Some men would have lots of leisure if they would save some of the time spent in hurrying.—Mrs. C. C. Allen will accept the Editor's thanks for a waiter ladened with cake and ice cream sent to his sanctum the other day.—Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, of New York, are visiting friends at the Hotel Arlington, on Water street.—Apropos to the season the Versifier asks:

Why does he look so sad withal,
Why does he drop a tear?
He's lost within his domicile,
House-cleaning time is here.

—Mrs. Mattie Leary has been on a visit to friends at Edenton.—Mrs. B. F. Gunn has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. McMullan, at Hertford.—Sinicus says that when two women get after one man he might just as well throw up his hands.—"Johnny, when you feel angry you should always count ten before you say or do anything," said his mother. "But it takes too long," answed the little lad.—Miss Sarah Gaither, of Hertford, was here on a visit to friends last week.—Miss Sallie Pregram, of Garysburg, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. A. Dudley.—Miss Inez Angel, of Newberne, is visiting Miss Katie Davis, on Pennsylvania Avenue.—"Do you believe in the immortality of souls?" a certain young man was asked. "Well not in the case of my shoes," was the reply.—The Rhymster thus speaks of time for a halt:

Fair women may as manly be
As any chap in town;
But when she tries to climb a tree
It's time to call her down.

—Miss Rosalie Mitchell, of Edenton, is visiting the family of her brother, Mr. A. H. Mitchell, on North Martin street.—Mr. E. F. Sawyer represented the Odd Fellows of Elizabeth City at the Grand Lodge at Charlotte last week.—The following conversation between two young ladies was overheard by the Listener: "You look charming. I can tell you that as well as the glass. Women were made before mirrors, you know." "Yes, and they have been before them ever since," was the response.—The large barge, "Fred Walton," used by the N. & S. R. R. Co., as a floating wharf at Ocracoke, was repaired and repainted at Scott's Shippard last week.—"The parrot talks all the time," remarked a certain man's wife. "Yes, I know, but it never asks for money," was the brute's reply.—The thoughtful friend a Belvidere who sent us those luscious strawberries a few days ago will accept our thanks. They went where good berries ought to go.—Mr. L. R. Christie, of Portsmouth, Va., who is spending some time here, has given us several pleasant calls. "I tell you, old fellow, a man doesn't know what real happiness is until he is married," said a happy man. "Then he finds that it consists in being single," replied his cynical friend.—Criticus thus speaks of a certain claimed to be musical lady:

When you listen to her singing,
You havn't any choice,
But to think she must be sawing
The timbre of her voice.

—The queer observer says that a woman's weaknesses are her tower of strength.—"Well, Willie," asked grandma, "have you had all the dinner you want?" "No," answered Willie, "but I have all I can eat."—Mr. E. M. Simmons, in charge of the tug Bel Virginia, rafting logs for the Pasquotank Lumber Company, gave us a call on Thursday—"It looks like rain," said the polite milk man to the lady of the house. "This milk looks as if it had rained," was the curt response.—Mr. and Mrs. Lon Sanderlin, of Charlotte, are visiting here.—"Bobby, look out! You'll drop the baby." said his mamma. "That's just what I'm trying to do," said the boy. "If she dropped from heaven, as you said, she can't mind this little fall."—Fine spots, croakers and hog fish in market.—We acknowledge a call the other day from Mr. S. D. Wynn, a prominent Republican of Tyrrell. He gave us some interesting points.—

To say a girl "gowns stylishly" may
Sound perfectly proper and swell;
But it isn't exactly the right thing to say:
"A gentleman pants himself well."

—Because of ill health, Dr. R. B. Swindell has been obliged to close his Dental office here.—"I would not keep my heart," said a beautiful woman, "had I not so many chances to lose it."—They had just returned from Church. "Wasn't the sermon simply lovely?" said one of them. "Yes, it carried me to the Gates of Heaven," said the other." "Why didn't you sneak in? You'll never have such a chance," said a sitter by.—It is not by the gray of the hair that one knows the age of the heart.—Dr. Wm. H. Morris, Veterinery Surgeon, who has been on the sick list, is able to be up and out again.—The Blades' Lumber Co. have put more new machinery in their large Mill here.—There was a very enjoyable Young Folks' party on Friday night at the residence of Mr. B. Frank Spence, on South Road street.—The inimitable lecture of Polk Miller, at the Court House on Friday night, was greatly enjoyed by an appreciative audience.—Mrs H. V. B. Spruill, of Columbia, is visiting the family of M. B. Culpepper, on Ehringhaus street.—The first new Irish potatoes of the season was sent us the other day by Mr. R. B. Creecy jr., of Salem.—James Wilcox, son of our popular Sheriff, who has been attending the A. & M. College at Raleigh, returned home on Saturday.—A special sermon to the Naval Reserves was delivered by Rev. Dr. Johnston at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday night. It was highly appreciated.—About a year ago Miss Mattie Bland lost a gold medal. It was recovered on Saturday.—There have been an unusual number of cases in the Mayor's Court the past week.—Miss Lela Sanderlin, of Bell Cross, who has been visiting Mrs Dr. Blades, on Main street, left for home yesterday.—Mr. O. J. Swain, of Columbia, called and paid his respects yesterday.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a Sociable at the residence of Rev. P. W. Melick, on Water street, on Friday night. Good music. Everybody invited.—Mr. Will G. Cook, of New York, arrived yesterday on a visit to his old home.—I. C. Meekins esq., of this City, will deliver the Commencement Address at the Academy at Manteo, on Friday.—There will be a grand Minstrel Entertainment at Overman's Opera House to-night for the benefit of the Albemarle Fire Company. Let there be a full House.—The Commencement exercises of the Colored Normal Institute are in progress at the Court House. Notice and comments next week.

HOW TO FIND OUT

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-fouateours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the CAROLINIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.—34-29.

Everybody says so.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

W. H Morris.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞ Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Marshal's Notice of Sale

UPON EXECUTION IN ADMIRALITY.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Albemarle, at the suit of Hudgins & Hurst, I will expose to sale at public auction, and will sell to the best bidder for cash on Saturday the 12th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, the Schooner Filena, her tackle, apparel and furniture, boats and appurtenances, where she now lies at the dock opposite Swain's Hotel in Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

O. J. CARROLL, U. S. Marshal.
by Chas. C. Thomas, Deputy Marshal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save. Come here to-morrow, come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would.

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N C

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Union Chapel, near town, has been completely remodeled.

Mrs Jane Brown is spending a few days visiting friends in the city

We learn that the marriage of last week will be followed soon by another.

Miss Mary Brown, of Norfolk county, is visiting the Misses Fleming here.

The public school closes on Friday. The faculty report a prosperous session.

Dr. C. S. Rives and his most estimable wife left yesterday for their home at Newbern.

Quite a number of visitors are among us attending the school commencements.

Rev. B. F. Howell, evangelist, of Raleigh, will preach at Corner Stone Church on next Sunday.

Rev. Dix's lecture on Friday night last was replete with humor, wit and thought and fully appreciated by those who heard it.

The Good Samaritans of the town willl shortly have their annual sermon preached by Rev. Andrews, so we are informed.

Rev. H. L. Jones, lecturer and elocutionist, will appear at the Samaritan Hall in the interest of Mt. Lebanon Church this week.

Among those from here who are attending the Association at Roper this week are Rives, Berry, Norman, Williams, Fleming, Faulk and Messrs. Mitchell, Powell and Holly.

The closing exercises of the Normal and Industrial Institute began on Sunday with the annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Rives, of Newbern, and will conclude to-night with the Normal Department exercises at the Court House. Both faculty and students need to congratulate themselves for the creditable manner in which all parts, so far, have been performed.

The entertainment of of the Hook and Ladder Company last week was quite a success, financially and otherwise. It being the first open air affair of the season it was very largely attended. The members of the Company return thanks to all who attended and a so to the several white friends who made some contributions.

Beginning Friday night the State Normal School will for one week entertain the public in its usually interesting way. The following is the program as issued: Friday night, at School Building, Annual Address to Lyceum, by Mr. C. E. Physic, Newbern, subject: "An Open Door;" Sunday morning at Mt. Lebanon Church, Baccalaurcate Sermon by Rev M. P. Hawkins, of Edenton; at Court House, Monday evening, Preparatory Class exercises; Tuesday evening, Junior Class; Wednesday evening, Middle Class; Thursday evening, Annual Address, Mr. J. E. Felton, of Winfall, subject; "The Corner Stone of True Greatness;" Friday, Commencement and Presentation of Diplomas by Rev Calvin S. Blackwell, Ph. D.

WANTED—A good Cook. One that can wash and iron preferred. Good pay to the right one. Inquire at the "Carolinian" Office.

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

☞ **It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.**

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

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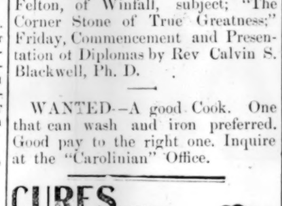
THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Write for 48-page Book, Mailed Free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.



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(INCORPORATED)

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KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

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—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Kentucky Dew Whiskey.

STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of carefully selected grain matured in wood, Kentucky Dew is the leader of fine old fashion whiskey, and for mellowness and richness of flavor has no superior. RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS for the Club and Sick Room Buy from the Distillres direct or our Agents at Distillery prices.

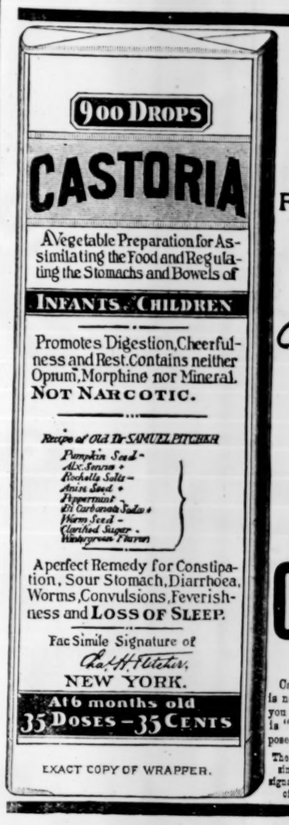
4 years old $2.50, 8 years old $3.50, 12 years old $4.50 per gallon. No charge for packing. Send money with order; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded,

$5,000 Guarntee as to Purity of Goods.

Old Kentucky Distillery,

205 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky

Try a Jug direct from our Distillery and be Convinced.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." ☞ See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley,

No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's.

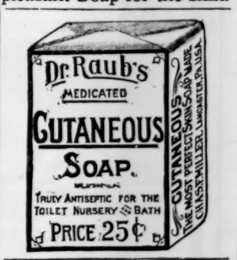
Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

"Nothing else like it:"

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,

Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Lancaster, Penn.

ESTABLISHED, 1849.

CASTORIA.

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Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Ducks That Kill Rats.

"I am very fond of domestic animals and fowls, and the possessor of a fine, intelligent fox terrier which answers to the name of Fanny. I attended a sale some months ago and bought a Poland duck. I brought her home and put her among the other poultry in the yard. In a few days I noticed that Fanny and Miss Poland were on good terms with each other, and in a few weeks they were inseparable. Finally Miss Poland thought she had loafed long enough, and went to sitting," quotes the Lexington (Ky.) Argonaut.

"Fanny made regular visits to her and seemed to take great interest in the proceeding. The duck rarely left her nest. After sitting for about a week she sickened and died. Fanny seemed almost heart-broken over the untimely death of her friend. The evening of her death I missed Fanny from her accustomed place in the yard and began a search for her. I found her in the duck's nest with the eggs underneath her. The next morning I visited the poultry house and found Fanny still covering the eggs. I concluded not to disturb her, but await results.

"This continued for some weeks, and at the end of the usual time allowed for incubation I found that six lively little ducks had become citizens of the poultry yard. Fanny seemed very proud of her success as an incubator. The little ducks followed her, and seemed to know no difference between Fanny and a barnyard fowl.

"The strangest part of the story yet remains to be told. Fanny is a remarkable ratter, and these little ducks developed into the finest ratkillers that I ever saw. I am willing to match these six ducks against six terriers for from $100 to $1000 a side in a rat-killing contest, and I will win the match."

A Governor's Left-Handed Shake.

"Excuse my left hand," said a man who was being introduced as "Governor" to a number of people at the Ebbitt House, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. He was a trifle under the ordinary stature. There was no vacant sleeve, so the request to excuse his left hand seemed necessary. It was Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin. He was wounded in the war and his right arm was rendered almost useless. Notwithstanding this, Scofield's "left-handed shake" is well known in Wisconsin, and helped to elevate him to the Governor's chair. He was a lumberman and had served in the State Senate. He shook hands so successfully that when the convention met the other candidates were forced to yield the nomination to him.

"Governor Scofield," said a Wisconsin politician, "probably has a prison record equal to anybody in the United States. I think there was a round dozen of Confederate prisons that he served in. He was taken prisoner a couple of years before the war closed, and was transferred from one to another of them. They kept getting him further and further South, as one stronghold after another fell." Finally they shut him up at Columbia, S. C. He was there when General Sherman came along and opened the prison doors. It had been a pretty rough experience, and there wasn't much of Scofield left except skin and bones. But he went up to the Wisconsin lumber camps, succeeded in business, got into politics and became Governor, and a mighty good Governor he makes, too. We are all proud of him."

Names That Have Changed.

The original family name of a gentleman in this city, favorably known in connection with the United States Treasury, was John Francisco, which after change became John F. Cisco. English surnames suffer perhaps quite as much in the pronunciation by the English themselves as do foreign words. Take for instance the English pronunciation of Cholmondeley, Broughan, Haworth, Auchinleck, Mohun, and Cockburn, and notice how the edges are clipped off, becoming Chumley, Broom, Horth, Affleck, Moon, and Coburn. The common English surname Putnam is an abbreviation of Puttenham, and Snooks was formerly Seven Oaks. Perhaps if the battle of Seven Pines had been fought on English soil, it might have become ancient history under the name of Spines. Crowinshield is the word from which the comparatively common surname Groundsell is derived. You have only to arrive in Canada to find that St. John is Sinjohn.—New York Post.

Railway Accidents.

During 1896 only one passenger was killed for every 100,000,000 miles of travel. The number of railway employes killed during the year was larger than usual, being 318.

Warmth for Comfort.

An old cat loves a sunny corner and a long nap, and this is natural and wise. The genial warmth of the sun lulls to rest, and while asleep, it may be curative to the cat's few ailments. Soreness and stiffness come upon us suddenly and put the machinery of the body out of gear. St. Jacobs Oil goes suddenly to work upon the trouble, and with its warmth, like warmth to the old cat, it lulls the pain to sleep, drives out the cold, softens the stiffened muscles, lubricates the machinery, and in a short time puts the whole body in good working order. Soreness and stiffness are not much to cure by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, but, if neglected, they take the form of rheumatism, which gives a great deal more pain.

The Canadian Senate passed a bill making May 24 a perpetual holiday, to be known as Victoria Day.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Impure Blood

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine. My little girl was afflicted with eczema for seven years and took many kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." MRS. EMMA FRANKLIN, Honeoye, New York. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

GREECE ACCEPTS PEACE.

Confides Her Interests to the Hands of the Great Powers.

EXODUS FROM CRETE BEGUN.

Greek Government Formally Accedes to the Proposal of Autonomy From the Island—A Sense of Relief in Athens—The War Has Cost Turkey $25,000,000, Which She Will Expect Greece to Pay.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—The Powers have offered and Greece has accepted mediation. The note of the Powers was presented by M. Onou, the Russian Minister, as dean of the diplomatic corps, to M. Skouloudis, the Greek Foreign Minister.

Following is the full text of the note: "The representatives of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany and Austria, charge M. Onou, the representative of Russia and the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, to declare, in the name of their respective Governments, that the Powers are ready to offer mediation with the view to obtain an armistice and smooth the difficulties actually existing between Greece and Turkey, on condition that the Hellenic Government declares that it will proceed to recall its troops from Crete, adhere formally to autonomy for Crete, and accept unreservedly the counsels which the Powers give in the interests of peace."

The reply of the Greek Government was as follows: "The Royal Government, in taking the note and declaration of the Russian representative acting in the name of the Ministers of the Powers, declares that it will proceed to recall the royal troops from Crete, adheres formally to autonomy for Crete and confides the interests of Greece to the hands of the Powers."

As soon as the reply of Greece was received the Ministers telegraphed the decision to the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople, with the request that they obtain an armistice with the view of arranging for permanent peace.

The Government notified the Greek army of the action taken. "There is a sense of relief here at the prospect of an immediate end to the war. There is no excitement and no popular demonstration is anticipated.

The Greek Government hopes that the Powers will intervene in time to avert further bloodshed. It is reported that Germany will insist upon Greece abandoning Crete forever.

Turkey's terms for peace are payment of a war indemnity and the cession of Thessaly. Greece hopes, through the Powers, to escape the indemnity. As to giving up Thessaly, the sentiment is that not an inch of territory should be ceded while a man is left to fight.

Four thousand Thessalian and Crete refugees are fed at Athens daily and 7000 at Piraeus. Public and private buildings in Athens are swarming with 1000 wounded. In all there are 2500 wounded. The cost of the war to Greece up to date is about $100,000,000.

The Turkish expenses of the war with Greece are estimated at $25,000,000, which Greece will pay, as an indemnity, in annual installments, guaranteed by the Thessalian revenues.

FIRED ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Two Shots at the Rover by a Nicaraguan Gunboat.

The steamer Rover, sailing between New Orleans, La., and the ports of Spanish Honduras, was fired on twice by a Nicaraguan gunboat, the Lucy B., May 6, while four miles from Port Cortez, and narrowly escaped being hit amidships. The Rover was flying the American flag at the time.

The Rover was boarded by an officer and six of his followers. He turned out to be General J. P. Reyes, of the Nicaraguan Government, and he demanded to see the Rover's papers, which were given him. He then searched the vessel and apparently found everything to his satisfaction.

Captain Reed, of the Rover, protested earnestly to General Reyes against the firing upon the Rover when she carried the American flag, and was told by the General that he ought to consider himself lucky that he (Reyes) did not sink the Rover; that Captain Reed could protest as much as he liked; it made no difference to him, as the American Consul, Alger, was at the head of the revolution at Port Cortez.

Potato Patches in New Jersey.

Ten acres of land in Jersey City, N. J. and seventeen acres in Hoboken have been leased free of rent to the Salvation Army, for the purpose of giving that organization an opportunity to introduce in those cities the "potato patch plan" so successfully operated by Governor Pingree in Detroit. Both pieces of land are of excellent quality, and the Army officials expect that there will be little difficulty in arranging for their cultivation by people to whom the produce will be a boon.

Debate on Cuba.

The Cuban resolution was again debated in the United States Senate. Senator Foraker announced that the Administration's Cuban policy would be determined by the report of Commissioner Calhoun, who has been assigned to investigate thoroughly the condition of affairs on the island. Senator Lodge intimated that there is late information in the State Department which will furnish a basis for decisive action.

Peace Again in Honduras.

The State Department at Washington received a dispatch from Consul Little at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, saying that the revolution has come to an end. The last news at the department from Honduras was that the revolutionists were in force at Puerto Cortez, and that the Government had been obliged to declare that port closed, and were moving on it with troops.

Kaiser's Gift to France.

Emperor William of Germany has instructed the German Ambassador to France, Count von Munster-Ledenburg, to remit the sum of $2000 to the Committee of the Charity Bazaar, whose work has been somewhat crippled by the terrible fire, which resulted in great loss of life.

Bad Roads Horrible Example.

Pocahontas is the only county seat in Iowa that cannot be reached by rail, and the roads are so bad that the spring term of court has been abandoned, and no cases will be heard until September.

Russia and Austria Combine.

Russia and Austria have concluded an agreement to maintain the status quo in the Levant and to divide influence in the Balkans, giving Russia a free hand in the eastern portion and Austria in the western portion.

Minor Mention.

Siam has one railway.

Water-proof paper gains favor.

America has 365,000 coal mines.

Rhode Island has 2200 factories.

London has 500 railway stations.

There are 106 kinds of car couplers.

United States have 50,000,000 cattle.

Mexico is the richest mineral country

Ohio has just witnessed its first electrocution.

There are more than 900 golf clubs in the United States and Canada.

Sixty-five million dollars is the yearly value of the potato crop of the United Kingdom.

A large increase in tobacco acreage over that of last year is predicted in Pennsylvania.

Earl Gray Wilson, the newly-elected Mayor of Morrow, Ohio, is said to be only twenty-one years old.

The potato crop of Arkansas has become quite a factor in the market in recent years.

The present debt of Philadelphia is $54,023,120, and there is a new project for adding $11,000,000 thereto, "for improvements."

Peanuts have been grown successfully in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but their principal place of cultivation is Virginia and Tennessee.

The location of the beet sugar factory at Merrilan, Wis., by the Northwestern Beet Sugar Company, in consideration of a bonus of 25,000 acres of Jackson County land, is apparently assured.

On account of the failure of the early cabbage crop in Southern Alabama, a great many growers have planted potatoes on their cabbage land.

OUR BUTTER FOR EUROPE.

First Step in an Effort to Extend the Market for the American Product.

The first experimental exportation of butter from this country has just been made from New York City, when the Government, through an agent sent by the Agricultural Department, shipped three quarters of a ton of selected butter for sale in Europe. The result of this experiment is of great importance to the agricultural interests, as it is the first step in an effort of the Government to extend materially the market for American butter and gain some of the trade with Great Britain in particular which Denmark practically controls with considerable profit. An incidental object is to determine what improvements are needed in transportation facilities. Some butter is now being sent abroad by private firms, but it is alleged to be of inferior grades. Unsatisfactory storage in crossing the ocean and carelessness in leaving the shipments on uncovered piers at Southampton before being loaded into freight cars, thus making the butter soft, have further deteriorated its value in the English market.

The butter sent comes from the Iowa Agricultural College and a creamery at Windsor, Vt. Subsequent shipments which will be made during the summer at intervals will be of butter from other places. To build up a high standard only the best grades will be shipped, and the butter will be sold at the prevailing market prices. The present shipment went on the steamer St. Paul, and will be kept at a low temperature. The cargo is made up of packages of different sizes to determine which is most satisfactory. A Department agent will meet the ship at Southampton, England, and take proper care of the product and attend to its sale. The appointment of butter agents by the Department at New York and Southampton to take care of these interests is possible.

NEW MOTIVE POWER USED.

Electricity Tested on the New England Railroad.

The directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in conjunction with the directors of the New York and New England Railroad Company, have begun the most important experiment ever undertaken by those who believe in the ultimate supremacy of electricity over steam as a motive power. A train moved and controlled by electricity developed at a central power-house was run from Berlin, Conn., to Hartford, on a regular schedule between two trains drawn by steam locomotives, in the ordinary way. The electrically equipped train was not in any way interfere with the passage of the train drawn by locomotives. This is important as showing that railroads on which there is a large and constant volume of passenger traffic may be gradually changed from steam to electricity without any interference with the comfort of passengers.

Colonel H. H. Heft, the chief official engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, demonstrated that a direct current of electricity can be sent without serious loss from leakage for a distance of nearly thirteen miles from the central power station. Taking for this case, Berlin, Conn., as the centre, it will be possible to replace steam locomotives and cars for Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Waterbury, Middletown, Wallingford and other cities of the Nutmeg State, comprising a population of over 200,000 inhabitants.

KENTUCKY G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Ex-Confederates Take Prominent Parts in the Ceremonies.

The State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lexington, was the most remarkable ever held in Kentucky, from the fact that ex-Confederates took the leading part in the exercises, and only one Union soldier made a set speech.

Captain Stephen G. Sharp, an ex-Confederate, was the Chief Marshal of the day. Colonel William C. P. Breckinridge, an ex-Confederate, made the address of welcome. Judge Jerre R. Morton, an ex-Confederate, presented the encampment in a neat speech with a gavel made from wood grown on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

The only Federal soldier to make an address was General Samuel E. Hill, Adjutant-General of Kentucky under Governor Buckner. He accepted the gavel on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic. He made what was considered the best speech of the afternoon, and when he spoke of how the old soldiers had buried the hatchet he asked Judge Morton to rise. They clasped hands, and in this position General Hill finished his address amid deafening and prolonged applause. Then five hundred school children sang "Dixie."

About 12,000 persons were in attendance. The parade was participated in by all of the larger Southern military organizations. The encampment was held at the Chautauqua grounds.

"BILL" STRONG SHOT DEAD.

The Famous Kentucky Mountain Fighter Assassinated.

Captain William Strong, the greatest mountain fighter in eastern Kentucky, died with his boots on a few days ago, after having successfully dodged rifle bullets for twenty-five years. He had left his home, which is about ten miles east of Jackson, to go to the house of a neighbor, and had been gone only a few minutes when his family was startled by shooting, which appeared to be not more than half a mile away. Members of the family ran toward the place where the sound of shooting was and found Strong dead on the roadside, seven bullets having penetrated his body.

Strong was lying on his back with his revolver in his right hand. The revolver had barely been drawn from his pocket when a bullet broke the arm. Not a shot had been fired from the revolver.

Investigation showed that the blind had been constructed in a place immediately above the road commanding a full view of the thoroughfare for a distance of several hundred yards. Scraps of bread and meat were found behind the blind, and other signs which showed that several men had been hiding there for Strong.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN RUSSIA.

A Hermit Walls Up Alive Seventeen to Receive the Martyr's Crown.

A terrible crime, the result of superstition, has been committed at Tirespol, in the government of Kherson, Russia, where are a number of hermitages inhabited by sectarians. Recently seventeen of the hermits disappeared, and it was believed that they had emigrated in fear of the impending day of judgment, but a hermit named Kowalind has confessed that he walled them up alive in response to their earnest entreaties that they might receive the martyr's crown. The police examined the spot and verified the confession.

PASTOR STARTS A CYCLE CLUB.

Aims to Promote Social Relations at Terre Haute, Ind.

The Rev. Dr. Percival, who recently took charge of the First Congregational Church, Terre Haute, Ind., has organized a wheeling club among the members of his congregation for the purpose of continuing through the summer the social relations established in the winter at the church entertainments.

Dr. Percival has been elected President of the club, which starts with a charter membership of thirty, and which, he says, will grow to 100 before the end of the wheeling season.

GOLD CLAUSES WITHDRAWN.

Payments May be Made in the Every-Day Currency of the Land.

Dunlap Smith, a well-known real estate dealer of Chicago, announced that his firm had decided to strike the gold clause from their form of contract and to require nothing but that repayments shall be in the every-day currency of the country.

"During the last few days we have made loans amounting to $25,000 on these terms, which seem to be popular with borrowers," said he. "We made one loan on a vacant piece of property over on the West Side, carrying five per cent. interest on these terms."

The change may be taken as an indication of growing confidence in the future.

Schoolboy Kills Himself.

Charles S. Ashby, nineteen years old, a pupil in the High School at North Brookfield, Mass., and a son of Selectman Fred M. Ashby, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. His body was found beside the railroad track. No reason for the suicide is known.

Bell Wins Telephone Suit.

The United States Supreme Court decided the patent case in favor of the Bell Telephone Company, and denied the motion of the Government to set aside the last Berliner patent. The decision gives the Bell Company a monopoly of the business until 1908.

MOB LYNCHES TWO GIRLS.

Colored Servants Hanged to a Tree in Alabama.

THEY HAD POISONED A FAMILY.

One of Them Confessed—Had Killed One Person and Nearly Killed a Score—The Lynching Was the Work of About Twenty Men and Their Identity Has Not Been Discovered by the Sheriff.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (Special).—Mollie Smith and Amanda Franklin, two young colored women, were found at daybreak Wednesday morning swinging from a tree on the road between Jeff and Huntsville, in Madison County. The twenty men who had lynched them had disappeared. The girls paid the penalty of death for poisoning the family of Joshua O. Kelly, a prominent citizen of Jeff. Several attempts have been made to poison the Kelly family. The first was made two months ago. Mr. Kelly and his family, consisting of eleven persons, arose from the supper table one night suffering from terrible pains, and the next day Mr. Kelly died in great agony. It was ascertained that arsenic had got into the coffee, but it was thought then that it was an accident. Eleven persons set up with the body of Mr. Kelly the night after his death. Toward midnight they partook of some sausage, and at once became ill. Fortunately there was a physician in attendance, and no fatality resulted. Last Friday all the members of the family arose from the breakfast table with terrible cramps in the stomach. Although none has yet died, several are still in a dangerous condition. This time it developed that the poison was in the bread.

Suspicion was then directed to Mollie Smith, a young colored girl, who had formerly worked in the family, and a search of her house was made. Mollie had anticipated the visit, and had started to Tennessee on foot. Amanda Franklin, Mollie's successor in the Kelly home, was also suspected. Early the next morning a train moved and controlled by electricity developed at a central power-house was run from Berlin, Conn., to Hartford, on a regular schedule between two trains drawn by steam locomotives, in the ordinary way. The electrically equipped train was not in any way interfere with the passage of the train drawn by locomotives. This is important as showing that railroads on which there is a large and constant volume of passenger traffic may be gradually changed from steam to electricity without any interference with the comfort of passengers.

Some of them started out to capture Mollie, whom they overtook some ten miles away. The Franklin girl was found at her home, in bed. She was told to get up and dress, and go with the posse, which she did. The Franklin girl gave way when she was cross-questioned, and finally made a clean breast of the whole affair. She confessed to the last poisoning, but said Mollie Smith had put the poison in the coffee and sausages, and had persuaded her to poison the bread, which she did while carrying the flour of which it was made from the pantry to the kitchen.

The Smith girl denied everything, even when faced with the Franklin girl and the latter's confession. The posse, satisfied of the guilt of the two girls, carried them to the woods, a short distance from Mollie Smith's home. Deaf to the tears, prayers and screams, tied ropes about their necks and hanged them to a tree, waiting quietly until it was evident they were dead. Without a word they then stole away in the darkness. There will probably never be a clew to their identity.

BOY MURDERER HANGED.

Elmer Clawson the Youngest Person Ever Executed in New Jersey.

Elmer Clawson, a boy of nineteen years of age, was hanged Wednesday in the Somerset County Jail at Somerville, N. J., for the murder of Harry Hodgett, his former employer. He was the youngest murderer executed in the State, and next to the youngest person convicted of a capital crime in New Jersey. The drop fell at 10.07 o'clock, a. m., and in nine minutes the young murderer was pronounced dead. Before the execution he admitted his guilt and expressed contrition for his crime. He was attended by Rev. J. O. Wiemer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Somerville, who said that he had baptized the condemned youth.

The crime for which Clawson paid the death penalty was committed at 6 o'clock on the morning of August 29, 1896. The victim was his former employer, Harry Hodgett, an Englishman, thirty years of age, the owner of a small farm at Pluckamin. Clawson demanded work and a quarrel followed. Hodgett accusing the young man of having robbed him while in his employ a year before. During a quarrel the youth shot Hodgett. The murderer then rode away on his bicycle, but was overtaken by two men in a buggy.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY DEFIANT.

Insists Upon Its Rights and Suggests Arbitration With England.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says that the reply of the Transvaal Government to the strong note, said to amount to an ultimatum, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, insisting upon observance of the London Convention, is defiant in tone. It insists, the dispatch adds, upon the right of the Transvaal to demand arbitration of the questions in dispute, and also upon its right to pass the Alien Immigration law, and asserts that, if the right is disputed, arbitration is the best means of arriving at a settlement of the question.

Japanese Cruiser at Honolulu.

On May 5 the Japanese cruiser Naniwa arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, from Yokohama with Japanese Commissioner Abiyama, who is to investigate the cases of the rejected immigrants. Commissioner Abiyama states that his mission is friendly. If he finds the Hawaii Government has erred a claim for damages will be made. He denies that Japan seeks war, and says negotiations will be conducted diplomatically.

Elected a New Speaker.

Speaker Charles Blandford, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, is in Washington in pursuit of a Federal office. He has been there so long, and has given no sign of returning, that his fellow legislators moved that a new Speaker be elected. The motion was adopted, and M. T. Flippin, of Monroe County, was chosen to succeed Mr. Blandford.

Wintry Weather in Great Britain.

Heavy snowstorms prevailed on May 12 over the English counties of Berkshire, Lincolnshire and Herefordshire. In Scotland there have been heavy snow and hail storms, and the weather has been as cold as during the month of November. There was a sharp frost in London and in the inland counties.

Wild Deer a Pest.

Wild deer have multiplied immensely on Long Island during the closed season. They are not only eating the crops, but are destroying plants and flowers.

Getting Ready for War.

A commission of British cavalry officers and veterinary surgeons is in the Argentine Republic buying horses for the British cavalry service.

Spain the Arbitrator.

Peru and Bolivia have submitted their territorial dispute to the arbitration of Spain.

Cycling Notes.

Too much care cannot be taken of a good bicycle.

There are 10,000 bicyclists in Toronto, Canada.

For bicycle paths in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, $40,000 has been appropriated.

All bicyles used in St. Louis are now subject to a tax of $1 a year, payable in advance.

A project is being considered in Philadelphia to provide asphalt strips for the use of bicyclers.

The Rio News, of Brazil, reports that "the sale of bicycles has become noteworthy," the business having been large even when everything else was blocked.

It is reported that Thomas A. Edison has turned his attention to the bicycle.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association decided to carry bicycles as baggage between States.

Bicycle reform is gradually spreading. This is especially true of the agitation having in view the passage of bills compelling the railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

Manufacturers are behind with their orders in many cases, and are debating the problem of the 1898 model. Once more the chainless wheel is receiving its full share of attention.

Noiseless bicycle chains are made by covering the links with rawhide, which is fastened to each link by wrapping around it and lapping the ends under a small bolt to hold them fast.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

20

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,539
Condensed milk, cans	143
Cream, cans	564

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	15
Firsts	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds	12	@	12½
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	13½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery	10	@	13
Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	11
Thirds to firsts	8	@	10½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	10
Small	—	@	11½
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	8½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	10½	@	11
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12
Western—Choice	10	@	10¾
Southern—Choice	9	@	10
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	10	@	15
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	15	@	20

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 17½	@	1 20
Medium, choice	87½	@	90
Pea, choice	87½	@	90
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 70
White kidney, choice	1 15	@	1 20
Yellow eye	1 00	@	1 05
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	62½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—State, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Northern Spy	3 00	@	3 50
Strawberries, N. C., ₱ qt	10	@	14

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	9
1896, prime	7	@	8
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	11	@	11½
Good to prime	8½	@	9½
Old odds	2½	@	3½

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	40	@	80
Roosters, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Chickens—Phila., ₱ lb	16	@	18
Western—Poor to prime	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8½	@	8½
Long Island ducks	—	@	20
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	80	@	82½
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	70	@	77½
Short rye	—	@	50½
Oat	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Florida, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 50
State, ₱ sack	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Cabbages, N. C., ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
State	—	@	—
Onions, N. O., ₱ bbl	—	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow	—	@	—
Celery, Florida, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green peas, N. C., ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Egg plant, Fla	1 50	@	2 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 25	@	2 00
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 25	@	2 25
Squash, Florida, ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 50
Yellow	1 50	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	4 00	@	6 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	1 25	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 60	@	4 80
Spring Patents	4 90	@	4 45
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	—
July	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	30½	@	31½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26¾
Ungraded White	—	@	—
Rye—Western	—	@	37½
Barley—Feeding	28½	@	28½
Lard—City steam	3.80	@	3.85

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Country dressed	5	@	7½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 10	@	4 30
Country dressed	4¾	@	6¾

OFFERED UP HIS BOY.

A Colored Preacher Sacrificed His Son Like Abraham.

Oscar Williams, a country colored preacher, residing in a settlement four miles from Elba, Ala., left home with his ten-year-old son Isaac. He told a neighbor as he passed that the Lord had appeared to him in a vision and commanded him to sacrifice his boy.

The neighbor thought but little of the old man's remark for the moment, but a half hour afterward recollected that he had the Sunday before preached on the story of Abraham and Isaac with singular earnestness, and expressed his willingness to obey the Lord's command to the extent that Abraham had done.

He followed the old man and came upon him in a thicket standing over his son's dead body, which was strapped to a log. He had a bloody knife in his hand and his eyes were raised heavenward. Blood still flowed from the boy's gaping throat, which had been severed from ear to ear. When asked why he had done the deed, the maniac declared that the Lord had commanded him to do so, and then turned and walked away, his neighbor being too dazed to stop him.

TEXAS ROADS' IMPROVEMENTS.

They Expect an Era of Prosperity in the Near Future.

According to the testimony given before the Railroad Commissioners in the investigation which has just closed, the railroads of Texas expect in the near future to make improvements the aggregate cost of which, taking their own statements and figures, will be about $4,000,000. If these statements are true, and there is no reason to doubt them, the roads evidently expect an early era of prosperity in Texas, and propose to help good times along by expending large sums of money which will be scattered among the people.

Substitute for Duels.

The German Emperor's recent decree to minimize duels in the army has just been enforced for the first time, in the case of Landrath and Von Roell, in Posen, and the two officers settled their dispute amicably by a council of honor.

Newsy Gleanings.

America has 1,000,000 tramps.

The Indian famine is about over.

Chicago's cigarette license is $100.

Korea joined the Universal Postal Union.

In Japan $35,000,000 people wear wooden shoes.

Australia is suffering from a terrible drought.

The salmon catch of the Northwest is expected to be unusually large this season.

The Cambridge district of Vermont only produced this season one pound of maple sugar to a tree.

Twelve thousand feet of lumber was unloaded from a railroad car and piled up in twenty minutes at Gardiner, Me., the other day.

A police census just concluded, shows the population of Washington City to be 277,483, an increase of 7311 during the last two years.

About three hundred American librarians are expected to attend the forthcoming International Library Conference in Great Britain.

There are said to be out of 36,000 communes (parishes) in France, 29,000 without any medical practitioner.

The Ohio Republican Convention will be held at Toledo on June 22 and 23. Representative Grosvenor will be the permanent chairman.

On April 10 a party of 350 Italian students and graduates started for a trip of inspection of the German universities. In future years similar trips are to be made to England and the United States.

Fresno raisin vineyard owners are much alarmed by ravages of small grasshoppers which have settled in swarms in certain parts of the valley. The insect sucks the sap from the growing vines, and, as a result, grapes are small and deficient in sugar, and thus make poor raisins.

VICTIMS OF FIRE AT SEA.

Steamer Leona Returns to Port With a Cargo of Charred Bodies.

BATTLED HOURS WITH FLAMES.

Flames Started in the Forward Hold of the Mallory Liner Soon After She Sailed From New York City for Galveston, Texas—Men, Women and Children Were Suffocated in their Bunks.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Mallory line steamship Leona, which sailed from this port at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, put back Sunday with her sides still hot and blistered from a fierce fire that had raged in her forward hold, and thirteen charred corpses where the blaze had been. Eleven passengers and two stewards these were.

The Leona is one of the regular passenger and freight carriers of the Mallory fleet. She was bound for Galveston, and had twenty-two steerage passengers in her 'tween deck quarters, and was laden with a general cargo. The vessel was commanded by Captain Wilder, a mariner well known in this port.

The fire which involved so great a loss of life started at one o'clock Sunday morning. The vessel was then south of Barnegat, N. J., and steaming quietly along over seas that were smooth. The watchman whose duty it is to make the rounds of the steerage quarters finished his tour at a half hour past midnight. There was no fire then nor any sign of any.

Two bells rang out, noting the first hour of the midwatch, and hardly had the clang ceased before the lookouts, who were peering into the gloom from over the trestle, heard what would seem like a muffled explosion coming from underfoot. Then a cloud of smoke came boiling up from the forward hatch, and a moment later the bell was sounding its alarm of fire.

The crew hurried to their stations, and they found that the whole forward part of the ship was in flames. They attacked it with buckets and hose, and desperate efforts were made to rescue the twenty-two passengers who were known to be imprisoned below.

The wind was blowing off shore, and Captain Wilder as soon as he reached the deck gave orders to head the vessel to the eastward to prevent the spread of the flames aft. The fire was by this time bursting up the hatchways and licking along the pilot house. The quartermaster and lookouts were driven from their stations, as the steamship drove to the eastward under her flowing sail of flame.

The vessel carries an extra steering wheel aft, and this was manned. Holes were cut in the deck, and down these apertures whole Niagaras were poured. A bucket brigade was formed, and the buckets were passed from hand to hand by the men who were not elsewhere engaged in handling hose or other duties.

The boats were swung out and made ready for lowering, in case the crew was driven to the last extremity of abandoning the ship. Each boat was provisioned, and officers were detailed to see that the proper supply of water was put in each.

Meanwhile nine of the twenty-two imprisoned passengers had fought their way through the fire to places of safety. Scarred and scorched some of them were, but they emerged from their fiery pen to life. Not so fortunate were the ill-fated thirteen whose retreat had been cut off. It was known that they were there and in peril. The strongest efforts were made to rescue them, but without avail.

The fire, which appeared to have originated in that part of the cargo which was stored beneath the steerage deck, was finally got under control. But it took seven long hours of hard and desperate fighting to subdue it. Then it was found by mustering the crew and passengers that thirteen had been lost in the blaze.

The steerage passengers were berthed in two rooms, a small square room for the women on the starboard side